DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 131 696	FL 008 150
AUTHOR	Kim, Chang Whan
TITLE	Lessons in the Korean Language and Culture for Teachers of English as a Second Language.
INSTITUTION	Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	70
NOTE	171p.; Filmed from best available copy; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document.
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	Asian Studies; *Cross Cultural Studies; Cultural Awareness; Cultural Background; Cultural Differences; Cultural Traits; *English (Second Language); English for Special Purposes; *Instructional Materials; *Korean; *Korean Culture; Language Instruction; Language Teachers; Second Language Learning; *Teacher Education; Textbooks; Volunteers
IDENTIFIERS	*Peace Corps

ABSTRACT

This language text is designed to introduce the Korean language and culture to Peace Corps trainees and volunteers who will be teachers of English as a second language to Korean students. The disciplines of language training, cross-cultural training, and TESL are combined in a single volume into one integrated curriculum. The text contains 100 cycles or units which include short passages in the Korean language, cultural information (Cross Cultural Language Experience), and grammar explanations (TESL Information). (CFM)

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LESSONS IN THE KOREAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
FOR
TEACHERS OF ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

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EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
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Produced at the

Center for Cross-Cultural Training and Research

University of Hawaii

through a Contract with

The Peace Corps, Seoul, Korea

FL008150

Hilo, Hawaii
1970

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

For KOREA 16

OTS/LT
October 6, 1970

FORWARD

This work marks a major step forward in the field of language text development for use by Peace Corps Trainees and Volunteers. For the first time the disciplines of language training, cross-cultural training, and TESL are combined in a single volume into one, integrated curriculum.

Although the concept has been around for several years, the project that resulted in a tangible course of study was initiated by Mr. Kevin O'Donnell during the term of his Directorship of the Peace Corps in Korea.

The staff of the Center for Cross-Cultural Training and Research, University of Hawaii, accustomed for many years to the unique demands of Peace Corps training on the development of instructional manuals, brought its resources together and took on the task. The major contributors to the present volume are Mr. Chang Whan Kim and Mr. Dong Jae Lee, linguists of outstanding skill and creativity. Both gentlemen affirm, however, that their work, as found on the pages that follow, is only the beginning of a refined volume, which they hope to be permitted to work on at a later date. Mr. Lee's introduction follows on the next page. (A full-scale experimental implementation and refinement of these materials is scheduled for the fall of 1970 at the CCCTR.)

Until such a time, we are happy to present to the language teaching profession this language-cultural-technical manual, which is surely destined to be a precedent in the development of similar manuals in other languages and in other technical fields.

Dale P. Crowley, Chairman
Language Unit, CCCTR

INTRODUCTION TO THE "TESL INFORMATION" SECTION
# of the Lessons
in this Text

In the process of learning a foreign language, students come across new units and patterns. If these new units and patterns are functionally similar to those in the students' native language, there is facilitation; that is, they are learned with little effort. If they are functionally different, however, they cause interference; that is, they are learned only with conscientious effort.

The purpose of the "TESL Information" section is to bring to the Peace Corps Trainee's awareness not before, nor after, but in the very process of learning Korean units and patterns, the problems that Korean students would have in learning English. If the Korean student's problems are pointed out to trainees in relation to the Korean units and patterns that the trainees are learning, the trainees would understand the corresponding problems the Korean students would have in learning English.

In fact, this kind of contrastive analysis will also help the Peace Corps Trainee understand and learn Korean units and patterns better. For example, if the English word order of subject, verb, object, etc., is brought to the trainee's attention at the very time he is learning Korean subject, topic, and object markers, the problems the trainees face in learning these markers will induce them to diagnose what difficulties the Korean student would have in learning English word order.

In this text, systematic presentation of the learning problems has been impossible because its main purpose is to teach Peace Corps Trainees the Korean language. Therefore, the problems are not always presented in graded and accumulative steps. Neither is the format of the treatment of the learning problems uniform, because in some lessons there are either too many problems to be dealt with or none at all. In the lessons where there are too many problems, or where the problems are too large, the principle followed has been simply to point out what the problems are. In those lessons where only one or two small problems are involved, the discussion is relatively comprehensive. When there is more than one lesson in which the same English problems could be appropriately treated, the discussion of the problems has been repeated for the purpose of reinforcement.

The selection of the problems discussed in this text is restricted by the range of problems covered in the text, and is therefore by no means exhaustive.

It is hoped that this section will help Peace Corps Trainees diagnose, understand, sympathize with, and deal effectively with the problems Korean students have in learning English.

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Cycle-1

안녕하십니까 ?
에, 안녕하십니까 ? 처음 뵙겠읍니다.
제 이름이 김 철수입니다.
고맙습니다.
천만에요.
안녕히 가십시요.
안녕히 계십시요.
또 뵙겠읍니다.
또 오십시요.

Notes:

1. 입니다. 입니까?
2. Noun + 이
   가
3. 이름이 무엇입니까 ?

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. The greeting anyonghasimnikka is accompanied by a low bow.
2. Use of Korean full name: first name, and last name.

Routine Language Experience:

1. For reinforcement outside of class, practice the appropriate use of the greetings and introductions along with the use of Korean names.
2. All trainees should have a Korean name and use Korean names only.
3. Name cards for every body in training program.

TESL Information:

Students should be taught which of the following are greetings and which are leavetakings.

Good morning!
Good afternoon!
Good evening!
Good night!
Good-by!

Students may wonder why they cannot say "Good night!" when they meet a person at night. Teach them what they can say instead.

In order to be extremely formal, one can use sir or madam. Teach the students that these have to be reserved for extremely formal occasions. Korean students are apt to use sir for both men and women because it is equivalent to SUNSANGNIM which is used for both sexes.

Koreans use titles to accompany first names in directly addressing people or indirectly referring to them, whereas in English, titles are attached to last names only.

Cycle - 1 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Polite and formal way of greetings:

1. The expression anyonghasimnikka may be used in greeting a person, when meeting the person for the first time during the day, i.e., morning, noon or night. But when you meet him for the second or third time during the same day, another form of greeting is used. (This form is taken up in a later cycle.)

2. Handshaking is more commonly observed among men than among women or between men and women. However, an older woman when talking to a younger man may extend her hand to shake the younger man's hand. Between two men, the older man extends his hand first. A younger man who initiates a handshake usually extends both hands. Handshaking is usually accompanied by a slight bow.

3. When you give your name to the other person you must give your full name like Kim, Young Chul. Sometimes people, especially those who have been in the United States for a long time, give their family name only. In English you can put Mr. or Miss in front of your own name when you give your name to the other, but in Korean usually you can't.

For instance, the word seansang can be used in place of Mr. or Miss or Mrs., etc.

When you say your name in Korean, you should not say jeilumi Kim seansang imnita. Say just your full name without any title before or after your name.

When you introduce another person you may use an appropriate title depending upon his age, social status, or rank.

Usage of name in Korea:

1. Full name: When giving your name, always use your full name especially when introductions are made for the first time, without any title attached to them. Title or rank indications are used with people's names addressed directly or indirectly referred to.

2. First name: Addressing people by their first names is restricted to very informal and intimate relationship; e.g.

    a. between brothers and sisters
    b. between very close friends who are about the same age
    c. between parents and their children, i.e., parents call their children by their first names and not other way around. Calling an older person by his/her first name is very insulting.
    d. when talking on the phone, you identify yourself by your first name. This is a gesture. By so doing, you are putting yourself in a lower position, thus expressing humility.

3. Last name: If you are asked to tell your last name only, then you can tell your last name only. Otherwise, you should give your full name. When you talk about a third person, if you have mentioned his name already and everybody knows that who you are talking about, then you can call his last name only with indicator or his title.

Cycle - 2

평화봉사단원입니까 ?

에, 평화봉사단원입니다.

Additional vocabulary:

한국말 선생님
영어 선생님
한국 사람
중학교 선생님
고등학교 선생님
대학 교수
학생
미국 사람

Notes:

1. 제
2. 선생
3. 님

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Relationship between teacher and student.
2. Classroom manner.
3. All teachers should have a standard value of teacher's role and student's role.

Routine Language Experience:

Video-tape; 1. Korean classroom situation
2. American classroom situation

TESL Information:

In Korean, the verb ending is changed to construct a question sentence from a declarative sentence.

In English, the order of the subject and predicate verb is changed when the predicate verb is be or an auxiliary verb.

You are a Peace Corps volunteer.
Are you a Peace Corps volunteer?

If the verb is other than he or an auxiliary verb, do is used.

You speak English very well.
Do you speak English very well?

In Korean, whatever the verb type may be, a change in verb ending transforms a statement to a question.

Cycle - 2 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Relationship between teacher and student:

1. In Korean society, a teacher is highly esteemed. A teacher's status comes second to the parents'. The standard of behavior that a Korean teacher sets for himself serves as a model to the students.

In Korean situations, teachers are strictly formal in their relationship with the students. They do not sit on their desks while conducting classes. Drinking coffee or tea in class is not practiced. By the same token, students behave in a formal way while in class. Crossing the legs, smoking or drinking coffee or tea are not done in the classroom. Students come to class neatly dressed. Informal attire like short pants, sandals or slippers, T-shirts are not allowed.

2. Should you be late for class, remember to apologize politely to the teacher. When you have to leave the room during the class hour, you politely ask the teacher's permission. (Maybe you cannot ask permission in Korean but try to behave like a Korean.) Such gestures are viewed desirable because they indicate respect for the teacher.

3. Even when you feel that you are better than any other student in the class, act humble and do not show-off your superiority to the others. Your Korean instructors will think of you as an arrogant person. Often we see superior students display impatience over the slow students by complaining or showing boredom in class. This is misunderstood by the Korean teacher as a sign of arrogance and haughtiness. Humility is a desired virtue among Koreans.

4. Teachers must call the roll at the beginning of the class hour.

Students must show their respect through their behavior. Students must be humble before a teacher. Even if teachers look younger, you must be polite and even when teachers make mistakes, students must be careful not to point it out to other people. You insult your teacher by doing this. When trainees start practice teaching they are requested to conduct themselves like Korean teachers.

Cycle - 3

어디에 가십니까 ?
시내에 갑니다.
안녕히 가십시오.
에, 안녕히 가십시오. (계십시오.)

Additional vocabulary:

학교
식당
기숙사
사무실
화장실
고실

Notes:

1. —에
2. Honorific infix 시

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Greetings for the second or third meeting on the same day.

Ex. 어디 가십니까 ? (Where are you going?) Hi! or Hello!

무엇을 하십니까 ? (What are you doing?) Hi! or Hello!

Routine Language Experience:

1. Whenever trainees meet or pass their Korean teacher or other members of the training staff, greet them as indicated in this lesson.

2. Video-tape or role play situation

    1) Greeting between an elder and younger
    2) Greeting between male and female
    3) Greeting between friends

TESL Information:

After students have mastered the question sentences introduced in Cycle 2, teach the questions introduced by interrogatives. The interrogatives when, where, how, and why appear in front of the questions dealt with in Cycle 2.

When
Where
How did you go?
Why

When
Where
How are you going?
Why

The interrogatives who, what or which, when used as the subject of the question, the word order is the same as a statement.

Who went?
Who is going?
What is better?
Which is better?

Cycle - 3 Cross-Cultural Exercise

When you meet a person for the first time during the day, you can say anyonghasimnikka?. But when you meet for the second or third time on the same day, you greet him in various ways according to what he is doing at the time you meet him. For example, if you meet some one on the way to some place, say audikasimnikka? (where are you going?) and if you meet someone doing something, say mueasulhasimnikka? (what are you doing?). If you have nothing specific to say, just smile at him. Whenever you meet a person, the polite way is for the younger one to say the greeting first. If you are acquainted, usually you say something or express in some way by facial expression, a wave of your hand to greet each other, unless you do not like him. If you do not say or express anything and just pass by like a stranger, the other person will misunderstand you and think that you do not like him.) It is very important to keep this in mind for both Korean language instructors and trainees, especially at the training site at the beginning of training. When you greet an older person, you do not greet with a wave of your hand. As in the previous lesson, you must greet him in a polite manner even if you are meeting him for the second or third time during the same day. You do not make a low bow at the third or second time but you must make a slight bow with head or body.

Any form of greeting, either verbal or non-verbal, i.e., waving, facial expression, etc., is expected of people when they meet each other. If greetings are not expressed, either verbally or non-verbally, this is misconstrued as showing dislike for the person.

Cycle-4

이분이 누구입니까 ?
그분이 김 철수 선생입니다.

Notes:

1. 이분
2. 그분
3. 저분

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean way of pointing out a person
2. Some hand gestures
3. Korean language instructors' behavior in relation to trainees who belong to the opposite sex, in a classroom situation.

Routine Language Experience:

For those Instructors who have been in this country for a long time and have adopted American manners, try to maintain the Korean etiquette in relationship with trainees.

TESL Information:

이, 그 and 저 are pre-nouns;that is, they are usually placed before the noun that they modify. English this and that are both adjectives and pronouns. It is used only as a pronoun. This difference causes interference; i.e., students would often say this thing and that thing to mean 이것 and 저것 where this and that have to be used instead.

The plural forms of this and that are even more difficult. As you have learned, Korean nouns do not have plural forms.

Cycle - 4 Cross-cultural Exercise

When pointing out a person you can use your second finger to point at younger people such as a middle or high school student but when you point at an older person you must not use your second finger but you can use your hand. Watch carefully how your language instructors use their hand signals.

In Korea, the man and woman do not touch or hold hands unless they are very close friends, lovers, or members of the same family. Watch carefully how Korean instructors approach a trainee who is of the opposite sex in a classroom situation. When a student who is of the same sex is called to come out before other students, the instructor may hold the student's hand, arm or shoulder, but when they ask a student of the opposite sex to come out, usually they do not come close or touch the student. Instructors maintain some distance from a student of the opposite sex.

Cycle-5

이 사람은 미국 사람입니까 ?
예. 그 사람은 미국 사람입니다.
아니오, 그 사람은 미국 사람이 아닙니다.
그 사람은 한국 사람입니다.

Notes:

1. —이
   —가 아닙니다

2. — 은, —는

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean concept of American.

2 Korean children's yelling on the street.

Routine Lnaguage Experience:

English discussion may follow after this lesson.

TESL Information:

Nation	Language or adjective	a person	people
Korea	Korean	a Korean	Koreans
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese	Japanese
America	American	an American	Americans
China	Chinese	a Chinese	Chinese
Germany	German	a German	Germans
France	French	a French man	French men
England	English	a English man	English men

Students would say, "He is a french." or "He is a English."
They will also say, "They are Japaneses."

Cycle - 5 Cross-Cultural Exercise

American in Korea:

The largest number of American in Korea are soldiers and missionary, next comes diplomats and some civilians. When a Korean thinks of an American they first think of a soldier. The American soldier has influenced the Koreans' attitude towards Americans in general. American culture which Koreans have come in contact with is not the real American culture but American G.I. culture

Korean Concept of an American:

1. They are rich. Americans have a lot of money.
2. They live in big houses and they have cars.
3. Koreans envy Americans because they use things made in U.S.A. all the time. Koreans think everything made in U.S.A. is good. Some rich Koreans get things made in U.S.A. for their use through the black market at a very high price.
4. Americans have big noses and blue eyes. They are hairy and tall. The Koreans call an American a monkey. It means that an American resembles a monkey.
5. Americans have low morals, especially between male and female. Americans are known as girl-killers. That's why if a Korean girl walks with an American, other Koreans look down on the girl and think of her as being a prostitute.
6. Koreans look down at black people more than the white. They don't dislike Negroes, but they like whites better than blacks. They think black looks ugly. This is also true in Korean society. Women carry parasols because they don't want to get dark. Koreans with dark skin are also looked down upon.
7. Americans speak English very well so Koreans envy Americans.

Koreans refer to Americans in various ways. Mikooksalam is the most common way of calling Americans but some expressions are reflective of the attitude that Koreans have towards Americans. Some of these expressions, although literally pejorative, are not really used in an insulting manner.

1. Mikooksalam-----America + person
2. Mikooknom-------America + slum or thing (non-person)
3. Yangkee---------Yankee
4. Yangnom---------Yang from yankee or yang from seuyang (western) + slum
5. Yangkho---------Yang + nose. Big nose.
6. Khopaikee-------Big nose
7. Paikin----------white people
8. Heukin----------black people
9. Heendungi-------white people, usually use for a white dog
10. Kkeamdungi------black people, usually use for a black dog

Korean children yelling on the street:

When Korean children see a foreigner specially a westerner, they yell at them with various English expressions. Most expressions are from G.I.s and some expressions are those which based on their feelings Koreans made about Americans. Most Americans do not like what they hear, but if you understand why they are yelling at you, it may be easier to deal with the situation.

If we try to find out why Korean children yell at Americans, we can see several reasons.

1. It is a way of expressing their curiosity and gladness to a stranger. Even when they see a Korean stranger, sometimes they yell at him.

2. They want to show the other person, especially an American, that they can speak English. Most of the time, they do not know what they are yelling but they know that they are saying something in English. English speaking ability is a measure of your educational attainment. An educated person generally speak better English. Historically there was a second language in Korean society. Long ago, classical Chinese was the only language that Koreans studied and one who knows classical Chinese was considered an intellectual. After the Japanese occupation, one who can speak the Japanese language better got a better job and was viewed as an educated person. The coming of the Americans to Korea introduced the Koreans to English after World War II. Those who can speak English well were considered well educated and could get better jobs. Maybe in North Korea, Russian language is treated like English is in South Korea.

   Most Koreans like to use a foreign language and if they have a chance to use it, they will say something in English.

3. Since the arrival of the American military in Korea after the war, whenever Koreans see Americans they welcome American soldiers warmly and American soldiers respond by saying "Hello!". Actually the Koreans did not know waht "hello" meant but whenever they see an American soldier they say "Hello!" so finally the word "hello" became a nickname for an American. When they see an American soldier coming, they said "there Hello comes!". And when they see an American soldier, they say "Hello!" to greet him. When American soldiers pass on the street Korean children come out yelling "Hello!". Sometimes the soldiers gave them chewing gum, chocolate, candy, etc. It encouraged the Korean children to repeat the greeting over and over again.

   During the Korean War there were many American soldiers camped all over Korea and a great number of Koreans worked at army camps as laborers or as house boys for American soldiers and they picked up "bad" language there.

4. Some expressions are descriptions of an American's figure in Korean's eyes. Americans are hairy so they shout the expression "you are a monkey!" Americans have big noses, blue eyes, blond hair and different skin colors. And many Koreans claim they can smell some kind of odor from an American. That odor is the same smell that Koreans find similar to that of animals.

5. It is a kind of hate expression looking down foreigner with contempt.

Expressions Korean children use:

Hello! Hey! O.K. Yes, No, Yangkee. God damn! S.O.B. Bull shit. Fuck you. Cock sucker! etc.

Cycle - 6

어디에서 오셨습니까 ?

경기도에서 왔읍니다.

Additional vocabulary:
어느 나라
어느 주
어느 도시
어느 도

우리나라 각 도 이름

Notes:

1. — 에서
2. 왔읍 니다.
3. 저
4. 어디에서 오셨읍니까 ?

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Geographic lesson

Routine Language Experience:

Map exercise:
Learn the names and locations of the provinces and the capitols by studying the first map and then test yourself with the second map.

Map 1. Map 2. .

Use names of provinces and cities for names of classroom in training site.

TESL Information:

English be is used in the meaning of come in such sentences as

Where are you from?
I will be back soon.

In fact, in those sentences, in the meaning used here, be is more natural and used more often than come.

This is another usage of be in addition to two usages we have discussed already.

Geography of United States:

The State of Washington is different from Washington D.C., which is better known to the students than the State. Students would omit D.C. when referring to Washington D.C. and will confuse the listeners.

Cycle - 6 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Learn the names and locations of the provinces and the capitals by studying the first map and then test yourself with the second map. Depending on the trainees job in Korea, you can add more places in the map.

There are several dialects in Korea depending on the province, but they are not sufficiently different to produce any barrier to comprehension. It has slight difference in accent, intonation and pronunciation.

There is a difference in conception between English "where are you from?" and Korean " audieseo csyeassumnikka?" in this lesson.

When you ask someone "where are you from?" in America, you are asking him "where he came from originally", in another words, you are asking his hometown, but when you ask this question in Korea, you are asking his starting point. If you want to know his home town, you say "where is your home town?" But depending on the situation, "where are you from?" in this lesson, indicates asking for the home town.

Cycle - 7

여기에서 무엇을 하십니까 ?

여기에서 한국 말을 공부합니다.

가르치다
운동을 하다
일을 하다

Notes:

1. —에서
2. —을, —를

Tesl Information:

As has been discussed there are two types of question sentences;

1. 안녕하십니까 ?
2. 어디 가십니까 ?

The first sentence is spoken with a rising intonation and the second with a falling one. This is true in English too. The first type is yes-or-no question pattern, i.e., questions that can be answered with yes or no. The second is question-word-questions, i.e., questions that begin with an interrogative pronoun.

This difference is not brought to be student's attention very often and students are exposed to usually yes-or-no questions first and are taught to utter those questions with a rising intonation. They carry this over to the second type of questions.

Teach the intonation patterns of the following sentences:

1. Where are you going?
2. Are you going to school?
3. When are you going?
4. Are you going this afternoon?
5. Who is going with you?
6. Are you going with Tom?
7. What are you writing?
8. Are you writing a letter?
9. Why are you going there?
10. Are you going there to see Tom?
etc.

Cycle - 8

이분을 아십니까 ? (한국 말을 아십니까?)
예, 그분을 잘 압니다.
예, 그분을 조금 압니다.

아니오, 그분을 모릅니다.
아니오, 그분을 잘 모릅니다.

- - - - -

이분을 아십니까 ?
이, 그분을 잘 압니다.
그분 이름은 김 철수입니다.
그분은 평화봉사단원입니다.
그분은 미국 사람입니다.
그분은 텍사스 주에서 오셨읍 니다.
그분은 한국 말을 조금 압니다.
그러나 영어를 잘 압니다.
그분은 여기에서 한국 말을 공부합니다.

TESL Information:

Position of Verb Modifiers.

Modifiers indicating manner are regularly placed after the verb and after the object, if there is any.

Examples:

Do you know him well?
I don't know him too well.

Modifiers indicating frequency are placed either before or after the verb and after the object, if there is any.

Examples:

I see him often, or I often see him.

Cycle - 9

이것이 무엇입니까 ?
그것이 간장입니다.
저것도 토소토입니다.
식당에서 토스토를 먹습니다.

Additional vocabulary:

후추 가루
고추 가루
소금
설탕
숟가락
젓가락
밥

Notes:

1. Dependent noun and Independent noun.
2. — 도

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Introduce some Korean dishes.
2. Easy table manners.

Routine Language Experience:

Instructors can prepare Korean dishes and let trainees taste them while they are learning the names of the foods. Also instructors may teach table manners while dining together. If the cafeteria at the training site can prepare Korean food and serve it Korean style, it will be a great chance to have language practice.

Preparation:

1. Korean room
2. Korean style dinning table
3. Korean spoon and chopsticks
4. Korean soup and rice bowls
5. Korean foods

TESL information:

In English, nouns are dichotomized into two groups; countable nouns and non-countable nouns. Only the countable nouns are inflected for number.

Some of the countable nouns taught in this cycle are spoon, textbook, pencil, fountainpen, ball point, table, chair, sandwich, etc.

Nouns such as pepper, salt, sugar, food, toast etc. are non-countable nouns.

Cycle - 9 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Koreans are vegetarians. They eat more vegetables than meat. Meat is the most expensive food in Korea and vegetables are cheaper. Fishes are available and Koreans eat more fish than meat. Three times a day Koreans have rice and kim chee and several other kinds of prepared dishes. Koreans have more soup than Americans, the soup and rice and other dishes are all on the table at the same time. You may have eggs but it is expensive too.

Easy table manners:

An older person has priority. You must wait until the older person sits first, then you may sit. The older person starts to eat first, then others may begin too. When the older person comes late to the dining room, one has to wait until he comes and sits. When an older or a respectable person enters the dining room, the younger one has to stand up to greet him.

Koreans sit on the floor and they have a low dining table. To an American it is very hard to sit on the floor in the Korean way. Practice it at the training site. More details about table manners are found in later lessons.

Instructors can prepare Korean dishes and let trainees taste them while they are learning the names of the foods. Also instructors may teach table manners while dining together.

When instructors are preparing Korean food, ask the trainees to come and help prepare food together, especially the girl trainees. If you have many trainees and the cafeteria at the training site is not big enough for such a situation, make a Korean room and invite trainees in small groups.

The word invite is not the proper word to use here. Ask trainees to come and help prepare food and dine with the instructors. When you say you are inviting trainees to dinner, they may dress up and not expect to help prepare the food. Trainees and staff can play the guests-hosts role using Korean etiquette. At other times, trainees can play the role of hosts.

Cycle-10

이것이 김 선생님의 한국말 교과서입니다.
이 한국 말 교과서가 김 선생님의 것입니다.

이것이 누구의 한국말 교과서입니까 ?
어느 것이 김 선생님의 한국 말 교과서입니까?

이 한국말 교과서가 누구의 것입니까 ?
어느 한국 말 교과서가 김 선생님의 것입니까 ?

Notes:

1. noun + 의

TESL Information:

There are two ways of expressing possession:

1. by a possessive form which is made of a noun plus an apostrophe S.
2. by an of-phrase.

The first method is usually used for nouns referring to persons or animals and the second usually for nouns referring to things, places, and concepts.

Examples:

the boy's pen
the dog's tail
the man's hat
the lady's hat

but

the leg of the desk
the top of the hill
the door of the room
the meaning of the word

Cycle-11

지금 어디에 가십니까 ?
교실에 갑니다.

지금 어디에 갔다 오십니까 ?
시장에 갔다 옵니다.

Additional vocabulary:

우체국
백화점
상점
다방
병원
극장
집

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Do Koreans ask more questions that are personal and/or private in nature?

EX. 어디에 갔다 오십니까 ?
다방에 갔다 옵니다.
누구를 만나셨어요 ?
어느 다방에 갔다 오세요 ?
무엇을 하셨어요 ?
etc.

Routine Language Experience:

1. Prepare a video-tape for this lesson.
2. Cross-cultural session in English.

TESL Information:

Simple present tense is different from present progressive tense. When you meet a person on the street, you cannot say, "Where do you go?" Instead, you must say, "Where are you going?"

Most of the English textbooks used in Korea begin with simple present tense without enough contextual clues to indicate when it can be used. For example, there are books which give with the sentence "I open the window," an illustration of a boy opening a window. This is misleading. The simple present tense is used to express, among others, activities which have occurred at intervals before, and will probably continue at intervals after the utterance. The simple present tense in this usage is often accompanied by adverbs of frequency such as every day, often, usually, etc.

Cycle - 11 Cross-Cultural Exercise

We saw in the previous cycle that when Koreans pass each other they say something by way of a greeting. Depending on the situation, there are various expressions. When you meet a friend who looks like he is returning home from the market place, you can ask him "Where have you been?" to say "Hello!." Koreans do ask more questions that seem like a private concern. "What did you buy?" and sometimes they open your sack and see what is in your sack. That's not all, sometimes they keep asking you, "Were the goods expensive?" "I'd like to buy that too," etc. You may think he is very curious but a Korean does this to show his friendly attitude. Try to get used to that kind of situation. Instructors may create simiiar situations so the trainees may feel what they had learned in this lesson.

Cycle-12

지금 시내에 가십니까 ?
예, 지금 시내에 갑니다.

아니요, 지금 시내에 가지 않습니다.
이따 가겠읍니다.

아니요, 지금 시내에 안 갑니다.
이따 가겠읍니다.

Notes:

1. —지 않습니다.
2. —겠
3. 이따
4. 가지 않습니다
   안 갑니다.

TESL Information:

In the following examples, future tense is used to express activities in the future.

The future tense can be replaced by be going to + verb.

I will write a letter.
I am going to write a letter.

I will see him tomorrow.
I am going to see him tomorrow.

In the examples given below, the future tense makes requests or ask for affirmation. In affirmation, shall is used with the first person and will with the second person.

Will you write a letter?
Shall I write a letter?
Shall we go now?

Cycle-13

누구와 같이 가십니까 ?
친구와 같이 갑니다.

Additional vocabulary:
수영을 하다
운동을 하다
이야기를 하다
커피를 마시다
밥을 먹다
테레비를 보다
.
.
.

Notes:

1. — 와(과) 같이

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Holding hands as an intimate gesture.

1. Between girls
2. Between boys
3. Between a boy and a girl
4. Between husband and wife
5. Between lovers

Korean concept of a friend.

Routine Language Experience:

Make Vedeo-tape for each situation.

TESL Information:

The concept exprassed by prepositions in English is expressed by a particle or by a phrase including a particle.

Examples:

I go to school. 학교에 갑니다. (by a particle)

The book is on the table.

책이 책상 위에 있읍니다. (by noun+particle)

I go with a friend.

친구와 같이 갑니다. (by particle + adverb)

The literal translation of Korean leseon in Cycle-13 is "With whom are you going?" It's idiomatic rxpression, however, would be "Who is going with you?"

Cycle - 13 Cross-Cultural Exercise.

Korean concept of friend:

There is a great difference on the definition of the word *friend* as understood in English and in Korean. American may call a much older man *friend*, but in Korea you do not. The Korean word *Chinku* or *Donqmu* may be used only among friends who are of the same age. Korean don't have much older or very young friends but have acquaintances when the age gaps are far apart. The Korean expression *anunsalam* means a person I know who may be much older, much younger, or of the opposite sex, but not a *Chinku (friend)*. Foreigners find it hard to be a close friend with a Korean. Americans are bothered by the Korean concept of friendship. A close friend is like a brother, once accepted, you are considered as one of the family with no personal privacy. Your possessions are used or borrowed without permission or vice versa. For example, you have a tape recorder that your friend would like to use in your absence, he will borrow it without waiting to ask you. On your return you will find it missing and may think it stolen, but later you will find that your friend has it. Many PCVs complain about such situation but complaining does not help. Try to understand and adjust to this permissive behavior. Confucius placed great stress on friendship between man as a guarantee of social harmony.

Try to establish Korean style friendship between language instructors and trainees out of class in an informal situation. Korean instructors should regard trainees as a Korean friend and trainees should try to understand and adjust to a Korean's concept of friendship. It will be a good opportunity to test yourself and find out whether you can adjust to Korean society or not. The interpersonal relationship is very important in helping you become a good volunteer.

Remember what Confusius said as a guarantee of social harmony.

Cycle-14

무엇 하러 가십니까 ?

영어를 가르치러 갑니다.

Additional vocabulary:

물건을 사다
영화를 보다
친구를 만나다
편지를 부치다
빨래를 하다
목욕을 하다
돈을 찾다

Notes:

1. —러
2. 목적격 조사 "을" "를" 의 생략

Cycle-15

어디에 갈까요 ?
교실에 갑시다.
교실에 가십시오.

Notes:

1. — ㄹ까요 ?
2. — ㅂ시다.
3. — ㅂ시오.

TESL Information:

The yes-or-no questions in the future tense can also be changed to question-word questions by adding interrogatives to them. For example, all the questions in Cycle-15 can be converted into question-word questions.

Shall we go now?---Where shall we go now?

Shall I write a letter?----What shall I write?

Will you write a letter?----When will you write a letter?

The subject is usually omitted in command sentences.

Go now. Come here.

Add *please* to make a command more polite.

Please go now. or Go now, please.

Let's is used to suggest some activity..

Let's go now.

Let's go to the classroom.

Let's is a contraction of *let us*. *Let's* is inclusive; the speaker is included in it.

Cycle-16

한국 말을 공부하기가 재미있읍니까 ?
예, 한국 말을 공부하기가 재미있읍니다.
아니요, 한국말을 공부하기가 재미 없읍니다.

쉽다
어렵다
그저 그렇다

Notes:

1. 동사 기

TESL Information:

Gerund is the form which has the suffix -ing and used like a noun as in the - 기 form in Korean. The following are some of the uses of the gerund:

I am fond of swimming. (as an object of a preposition)

I enjoy swimming. (as a direct object of certain verbs)

Swimming is pleasant. (as a subject of a verb)

The -ing form is also a participle.

Examples:

I am swimming. (as a predicate)

The swimming girl is my sister. (as a modifier)

Cycle-17

실례합니다. 말씀 좀 묻겠읍니다.
식당이 어디에 있읍니까 ?

식당이 아래층에 있읍니다.

Additional vocabulary:
앞
뒤
옆
위
안
근처
부근

Notes:

1. —에 있읍니다.
2. "있다" 와 "이다"
3. — ㅂ니다, —읍니다, —습니다.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Formal way of asking a question.

Routine Language Experience:

Whenever trainees want to ask an instructor a question in or out of the classroom, trainees must follow the polite way as shown in this cycle.

TESL Information:

BE is a difficult word in two aspects, one of which is its conjugation. The person, gender and number of pronouns and agreement of be with them are, in general, new concepts.

	Singular	Plural
1st person	I am	we are
2nd person	you are	you are
3rd person	he she is it	they are

This shoud be taught throughly.

The other aspect is it's meaning.

Examine the following examples:

1. Tom is an American.

2. Tom is in Korea.

In the first sentnece, is is used as a copula.

In the second, it means exist, stay.

The Korean verb being taught in this cycle has only the second meaning and not the first.

Cycle - 17 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Formal way of asking question:

When you ask a question, your behavior must be polite as when you are greeting a person. Sometimes, when you ask directions of a Korean on the street, often he will not say "I don't know where it is" and even if he does not know where it is, he will show you a direction and say "I don't know well, but I think this is the way." Most foreigners complain about this kind of situation. Foreigners complain and say that Koreans are liars, but that's not true. Because a Korean wants to help you, and even if he doesn't know, he tries to show you a possibility even if he is not sure himself.

In the Korean sense, when someone asks you, and you just reply "I don't know," then the questioner will think that you are not interested in what he is asking and that you are an indifferent person. It is very important to learn how to say "No" and "I do not know," when you are asked by another person.

We will discuss this in a later lesson.

Cycle-18

교실에 무엇이 있읍니까 ?
교실에 책상과 의자가 있읍니다.

교실에 누가 있읍니까 ?
교실에 여학생과 남학생이 있읍니다.

교실에 누가 계십니까 ?
교실에 이 선생님과 교장 선생님이 계십니다.

Notes:

1. 누가
2. —와, —과.
3. "있다" 와 "계시다"

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Speaking to elders or more respected persons.
Korean often has two (or more) words for the same concept, one for use in ordinary contexts and another to show respect toward people who are older or in a higher position.

Examples:

to be	있다	계시다
to eat	먹다	잡수시다
to sleep	자다	주무시다
to say	말하다	말씀 드리다
meal	밥	진지

Routine Language Experience:

If there is anyone about ten years older than you at the training site, please use honorific expression whenever you speak to him.

TESL Information:

The singular be rather than plural be is used in the following examples:

What is in the classroom?

Who is in the classroom?

This is true even when the speaker knows that there are more than one person or thing, do not say:

What are in the classroom?

Who are in the classroom?

Note that these are question sentences in which the interrogative pronouns are used as the subjects. When the interrogative pronouns are not subject, plural be is used depending on the number of the subject.

Examples:

Where are the tables?

Where is the table?

Cycle-19

시간이 있읍니까 ?
예, 시간이 있읍니다.

시간이 없읍니까 ?
아니오, 시간이 있읍니다.

Notes:

1. "예" "아니요"

TESL Information:

Answering questions with yes or no is difficult to Korean students. The rule of thumb is that, if the question in an affirmative one, answer the question is negative, use yes if your answer is affirmative and no if it is negative. This usage is the opposite from the Korean. Therefore, whether the question is affirmative or negative, if your answer is affirmative, use yes and if it is negative use no.

Examples:

Aren't you going?	Yes, I am going. No, I am not going.
Are you going?	Yes, I am going. No, I am not going.

Cycle-20

이것을 한국말로 무엇이라고 합니까 ?
이것을(이걸) 한국 말로 테이프 레코더라고 합니다.

Notes:

1. 이것을—이걸　　무엇을 —무얼
2. — 이라고 하다
3. — 로

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

English-Korean Cognates.

The history of English teaching in Korea.

Routine Language Experience:

Special lecture on English-Korean Cognates. (TESL)

TESL Information:

In conversational English is, are, was and were + not are generally contracted.

isn't = is not　　　　aren't = are not

wasn't = was not　　　　weren't = were not

Contractions of do, does and did + not are generally used in conversational English.

don't = do not　　　　doesn't = does not

didn't = did not

Auxiliaries + not is also generally contracted in conversation.

haven't = have not
hasn't = has not
hadn't = had not

won't = will not
can't = can not

wouldn't = would not
shouldn't = should not
couldn't = could not

2. The English equivalents of the sentences taught in this lesson is very difficult to Korean students for their word order.

A. What do you call it in Korean?

B. It's called tape-recorder in Korean.

This structure of subject + verb + object + object complement and its question form should be taught and learned with conscious effort.

Cycle- 21

교실에 학생들이 몇 사람 있어요 ?

몇 명

교실에 학생들이 네 사람 있어요..

네 명

Notes:

1. Korean numbers
2. "사람" 과 "명"
3. —들
4. Speech Styles

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. When you count elders, you can not point at an elder with your finger.(hand gestures)
2. Four is a bad luck number as 13 is in the United States.
3. Korean classroom situations.

한국 중학교에는 한 교실에 학생이 몇 명 있어요 ?
미국 중학교에는 한 교실에 학생이 몇 명 있어요 ?

한국 중학교에서는 남자와 여자가 한 교실에서 같이 공부해요 ?
미국 중학교에서는 남자와 여자가 같이 공부해요 ?

Routine Language Experience:

1. Video-tape or role play

    1) Greetings in polite form

    2) Greetings in familiar form

    Rôle players behavior must be different according to the speech styles.

2. Use Korean numbers to count scores when you play any kind of sports.

TESL Information:

Many, much, few, a few, little, and a little present learning problems.

many, few, and a few are used with countable nouns.

```
         many
I have   few    books.
         a few
```

Few means 'not many, almost none'; a few means 'some but not many'

much, little, and a little are used with non-countable nouns.

```
         much
I have   little  time.
         a little
```

Little means 'not much, almost none';
a little means 'some but not much'.

Cycle-22

지금 몇 시에요 ?

지금 한 시에요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. 통행 금지

2. Going out during the night (after supper).

TESL Information:

There are two ways of telling time in English. 4:45 could be called "Four forty-five" or "a quarter to five." The first way is not difficult to Korean students. However, dividing an hour into two sections and stating time in the first half with the preposition after or past and those in the second half with before, of, or to, and calling each fifteen minute division a "quarter" are all new and difficult.

Teach students with such examples as

3:40 20 minutes before (of, to) four

4:20 20 minutes after(past) four

3:45 a quarter to three

3:15 a quarter past three

Cycle-23

요새 날마다 몇 시간 씩 공부해요 ?

요새 날마다 다섯 시간 씩 공부해요.

(일과표)

Notes:

1. 마다
2. 씩

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Korean and American middle or high school time table.

한국 중학교에서는 날마다 여섯 시간 씩 공부해요.
토요일은 네 시간 수업을 해요.
날마다 수업 후에 청소를 해요.

Routine Language Experience:

Draw a Korean middle or high school time table which can see at the teacher's office and compare it to American middle or high school time table. You can ask trainees to draw it.

TESL Information:

In cycle 21, we discussed that countable nouns have to be inflected to show their plurality.

S is added to form a regular plural form.

boy   boys   tree   trees

month   months   chair   chairs

es is added if the singular form ends in the letters s, x, z, ch, or sh.

bus   buses   box   boxes

quiz   quizzes   church   churches

The plural endings are pronounced as follows:

When the simple form ends in a sibilant sound /s/, /z/, /š/, /ž/, /č/, or/ǰ/, the es is pronounced /z/.

buses   bushes   quizzes

churches   badges

When the simple form ends in a voiceless consonant(other than a sibilant sound), the plural ending is pronounced /s/.

tops,   sticks,   hats, etc.

When the simple form ends in a voiced consonant (other than a sibilant sound), the plural ending is pronounced /z/.

boys   trees   bags   hands

Cycle-24

여덟 시 사십 오분에 수업을 시작해요.
아홉 시 십 오분 전에 수업을 시작해요.
(일 과 표)
몇 시에 수업이 끝나요 ?
네 시에 수업이 끝나요 ?

Notes:

1. Borrowed numbers
2. —에 (여덟 시에)
3. Transitive and Intransitive verbs

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean middle and high school time table

미국 중학교에서는 몇 시에 공부를 시작해요 ?
미국 고등 학교에서는 몇 시간 공부를 해요 ?
한국 중학교에서는 몇 시에 수업이 끝나요 ?
한국 고등 학교에서는 몇 시 쯤 수업이 끝나요 ?

2. Conception of time
3. School system in Korea (special lecture)

Routine Language Experience:

Movies about Korean Schools (PCV-day etc.)with Korean narration.

TESL Information:

1. The distinction between transitive verbs and intransitive verbs is not based on meaning but on their grammatical function. A verb which has an object is called a transitive verb and one without it, an intransitive verb.

The same meaning can be expressed by both a transitive verb and an intransitive verb.

He went into the room.

He entered the room.

Korean students would wonder why one has to say "He discussed the problem," whereas "He talked about the problem" but not "He talked the problem", if they resort to the meaning for the distinction of transitiveness and intransitiveness of verbs.

2. In English, when a verb is used transitively, the object cannot be omitted. In Korean, the object is omitted as is the subject when it is understood from the context.

Compare the following.

What did you do with the letter?	편지를 어쨌어요 ?
I sent it.	보냈어요.

Where did you buy it?

I bought it in Korea.

Cycle-25

보통 몇 시에 일어 나세요 ?

보통 여섯 시에 일어나요.

Additional vocabulary:

세수하다

이를 닦다

손을 씻다

(점심 먹을 때 까지의 일과)

보통 몇 시에 점심을 잡수세요 ?

보통 열 두 시에 점심을 먹어요.

Routine Language Experience:

Make a chart of daily schedule with pictures.(training schedule)

TESL Information:

1. Question-word questions begin with the question word whether it is the subject, object, or modifier.

Examples: Who is here?
Which team is stronger?
Whom did you see?
Whose pen did you use?
When did you go?
Where are you going?

2. The adverbs always, usually, seldom, never, and ever are regularly placed before the principal verb:

Examples:

He always / usually / seldom / never speaks English.

Cycle-26

오후에는 무슨 일을 하세요 ?

한 시에 쉬어요. 그리고 두 시에 공부해요.

한 시에 쉬고 두시에 공부해요.

(오후 일과표)

밤 열 한 시에 잠을 자요.

Notes:

1. "그리고" 와 "-고"

2. "-에는"

3. 무슨

TESL Information:

The simple past tense is shown by the past from of a verb. the past form of a regular verb is produced by suffixing d or ed to the simple form of the verb.

1) d is added to words ending in e or ee.

type	typed	like	liked
free	freed	agree	agreed

2) ed is added to all other regular verbs.

learn	learned	miss	missed
want	wanted	help	helped

However, some changes in spelling occur with the following verbs.

a) Final y is changed to i before adding ed if the final y is preceded by a consonant.

study	studied
cry	cried

b) In monosyllabic words, the final consonant letter (except h, w, x, y) is doubled if it is preceded by a single letter vowel and is stressed.

permit	permitted
occur	occurred

Cycle-27

오늘 오전에는 무엇을 하셨읍니까 ?

(오전에 한 일 설명)

오늘 오후에는 무엇을 하시겠읍니까 ?

(오후에 할 일 설명)

Notes:

1. —았, —었, —였

Routine Language Experience:

Each trainee prepare a talk on daily life at the training site.

TESL Information:

Pronunciation of the past tense ending is difficult. They are pronounced /d/ after /t/ or /d/, /d/ after a voiced sound except /d/, and /t/ after a voiceless sound except /t/.

wanted	studied	permitted	
freed	cried	begged	loved
missed	liked	helped	stopped

Cycle–28

주말에도 일 해야 해요 ?

예, 주말에도 일 해야 해요.

Notes:

1. –에도

. –아

2. –어야 하다

–여

Cross–Cultural Language Experience:

Different conception of the weekend between American and Korean.

미국에서는 주말이 금요일 저녁에 시작해요.
한국 에서는 주말이 토요일 오후에 시작해요.
한국에서는 토요일 오전에는 일을 해요.
학교에서도 오전에는 수업을 해요.

TESL Information:

The auxiliary verb must is equivalent to —어야 합니다. which is inflected for tense. Must, however, does not inflect for tense; must cannot be changed to the past nor future tense. Instead have to, which is equivalent to must, is used to express necessity in the future or past. One can say

I will have to go.

He had to go.

To form a question, must could be placed before the subject.

Must I go?

More frequently, however, have to is used.

Does he have to go?

When have means possession, the order of have and the subject is inverted. However, have, in have to is not inverted with the subject. You can not say

Have I go?

In negative sentences, the meaning of must and have to is not the same; You must not go is prohibiting whereas You don't have to go means a lack of necessity.

Cycle-29

한국 말이 어려워요 ?

예, 한국 말이 어렵지만 재미 있어요.

영어를 가르치기가 힘 들어요 ?

예, 영어를 가르치기가 힘 들지만 재미 있어요.

한국 말이 어려워요 ?

예, 한국 말이 어려워요. 그렇지만 재미 있어요.

Notes:

1. "그렇지만" "—지만"

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

English teaching in Korean school (TESL special lecture).

TESL Information:

Korean verbs are dichotomized into two classes; action verbs and description verbs. These two classes inflect generally in the same way. Most of the description verbs are equivalent to English adjectives. When English adjectives are used predicatively, they are difficult. Following the Korean pattern, Korean students are apt to omit the copula and say "English difficult" or "You scared." This is particularly true with the adjectives which are used exclusively as predicate adjectives. They would say, " I afraid cat," when they want to say, "I am afraid of the cat."

Cycle-30

오늘이 며칠이에요 ?

오늘이 사일이에요.

Cross-Cultural Lnaguage Experience:

Two calendar systems.(Lunar and Solar calendar)

Routine Lnaguage Experience:

The first hour of the class day, the instructor should ask a student to write the date of the month on the black board.

TESL Information:

Teach ordinal numbers: first, second, third..., last. These numbers are usually preceded by the definite article the.

Compare chapter ten and the tenth chapter. The ordinal number precedes the noun and the cardinal number follows it.

Cycle - 30 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Counting dates:

There are two calendar systems in use by the Koreans at present, the Solar and Lunar calendars. Koreans used only the lunar calendar in the past but since the introduction of Western culture, the Koreans are using the Solar calendar too. At present Korean use the Solar calendar more and the goverment is encouraging the people to use the solar calendar but there are many who use the lunar calendar especially in the country. Farmers, fishermen and merchants use the Lunar calendar more.

There are many Korean traditional holidays according to the Lunar calendar and nationally celebrated Lunar feast days. Special days are New Year's day, August Full moon and January Full moon, according to the Lunar calendar, are nationally celebrated holidays in Korea.

There are many Koreans who do not know their birthday according to the Solar calendar, only by the Lunar system. The Lunar dates come later than the Solar dates. When you ask for a person's birthday, be sure whether it is a Lunar or a Solar calendar date.

Cycle-31

일월, 이월, . . . 유월, . . . 시월, 십 일월, 십 이월.

오늘이 몇 일이에요 ? (음력, 양력)

오늘이 몇 월 몇 일이에요 ?

오늘이 오월 십 팔일이에요.

Notes;

육월 .. 유월

십월 .. 시월

Cross-Cultural Language Ex$_p$erience:

Korean holidays and feast days according to the both calenders.

양력	음력
일월 일일	일월 일일
삼월 일일	일월 십 오일
유월 육일	사월 팔일
칠월 십 칠일	오월 오일
팔월 십 오일	칠월 칠일
시월 삼일, 구일	팔월 십 오일

Routine Language Experience:

If one of Korean celebration days come during the training, celebrate it in Korean way.

TESL Information:

The names of months are expressed with Sino- Korean cardinal numbers plus 'month' in Korean. English proper names for months, therefore, are difficult.

Teach how May 18 should be read. It is read "May eighteenth," "May eighteen," or"the eighteenth of May," or "eighteen May". (military usage).

Cycle-32

생일이 언제에요 ?
생년월일이 언제에요 ?

제 생일은 천 구백 사십 오년 팔월 십 오일이에요 .

나이가 몇 살이에요 ?

스물 두 살이에요 .

연세가 몇이세요 ?

춘추가 몇이세요 ?

나이가 어떻게 되세요 ?

춘추가 어떻게 되세요 ?

연세가 어떻게 되세요 ?

Notes:

1945	8	15	-----Korean
August	15,1945		------English

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Counting ages
2. Korean concept of ages
3. Celebration of birthday
4. Horoscope(superstition)
5. Teach birthday song in Korean

Routine Language Experience:

1. Find out classmate's birthday and make a birthday chart to celebrate it.
2. Korean style birthday party.
3. Horoscope chart to memorize the name of the animals.

TESL Information:

Passive voice is far less frequently used in Korean than in English. Some concepts expressed in passive voice in English are expressed in active voice in Korean and vise verse.

Sentence A in this cycle is equivalent to "When is your birth date?" A more conversational expression, however, would be "When were you born?". This passive concept in not expressed in the passive voice in Korean,

"저기 마을이 보인다" (A village is seen over there) is usually not expressed in active voice in Korean which is the usual case in English.

The form of passive voice, be + past participle is a new structure to students.

Cycle-32 Cross-Cultural Exercise:

There is a differnece in countinq ages in Korea and America. Usually a Korean's age is one year older than an American's. The reason is, in Korea, when a baby is born he is considered one year old. For instance, I was born in December 29th last year and today is January 5th, then I am at the age of two. I was one year old when I was born and again I got one year older with the new year. But Koreans also use the age system which is in use in America. If someone put "MAN" in front of his age, it means his age is calculated like Americans do.

Older Koreans, specielly those in the back country will frequently ask your age regardless of sex. If they think you are younger, they like to ask you your age then tell their age because they are proud of their old age. But younger generations are different. They usually do not ask a young lady's age as in America.

Korean conception of ages:

You have the expression "ladies first" to show that a lady is a privileged person in American society, but in Korea it is different. Many young Koreans say "ladies first" in their life but it is not a Korean custom. Oriental society is an "elder first" society. It is a fundamental tradition of oriental society. At almost every occasion, older age has priority. Youth must respect and honor an elder person. If you see an old man standing in a bus, you should stand up and offer your seat to the older person. It is a virtue in Korean society.

Age expresses dignity and authority in society and often Koreans are proud of their advanced age. They want to look old and some will pretend to look older than they are.

Horoscope:

There are twelve animals that represent the twelve months of the Lunar year. Each year also has an animal that represents the year. Each day and each hour has an animal that represents them. The twelve animals, representing the years, months, days and hours, in rotation after every twelfth period.

1941--snake
1942--horse
1943--sheep
1944--monkey
1945--chicken
1946--dog
1947--pig
1948--rat
1949--cow
1950--tiger
1951--rabit
1952--dragon

Celebration of birthday:

We do not specially celebrate every birthday during the life time but there are several occasions when we have a special celebration.

First celebration----100 days after your birth.
Second celebration---the first birthday.
Third Celebration----the 61st birthday.
Fourth celebration---the 62nd birthday.

On these four occasions we have a big feast depending on the family's financial situation. On an ordinary birthday, some families have a feast too. They prepare the special kind of foods and they invite friends and family. At a birthday feast, Koreans prepare seaweed soup. The reason is that when a child is born the mother has only seaweed soup and rice for 21 days. A woman after child birth cannot have any other kind of food except seaweed soup and rice because seaweed has iodine that makes blood clean.

Birthday cards and birthday cakes are not common in Korea. You can send a birthday gift, there are no special items so whatever you select is acceptable.

From a Korean's point of view, Americans look much older than your actual age. An American cannot tell an Oriental person's age. Sometimes they cannot even guess. Americans see an Oriental as much younger than their ages. According to my experience, American boys at the age of 19 to 25, may seem like 30 to 35 to a Korean. Exactly the opposite happens when an American tells a Korean's age. Some of your language instructors look so young from your point of view, specially a lady teacher, but when you find out their ages, you will be surprised because they are older than you are. If you find out that they are older than you, please try to respect them as an elder in the Oriental way.

Cycle-33

이것이 얼마입니까 ?

백 오십원입니다.

참 비싸군요.

아니오, 참 싼니다.

Notes:

1. —군요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean conception of money.

Routine Lnaguage Experience:

Prepare a set of Korean money and use it in classroom drill.

TESL Information:

U.S. monetary units are confusing. Teach *penny*, *nickel*, *dime*, *quarter*, and *half dollar*.

As has been pointed out in Cycle-3, in the following sentences, the word order after *How much* is that of a question sentence, because *How much* is not the subject of the sentence.

How much is this?

How much do you charge for this?

Cycle - 33 Cross-Cultural Exercise:

Value of Money:

Currency - U.S. $1.00 = 300 Won

Money is a medium of exchange in many societies. Koreans, too, consider money valuable and it's nice to be rich. But to put monetary value on favors, between close friends or relatives, is considered a breach of good manners, or returning or accepting favors with money is looked down upon. Even in a business transaction the financial part is dealt with last.

According to Confucius, trading was an ignoble job and Koreans looked down upon a merchant. A scholar was the most respected and considered an upper class person. You can see this in Korea even today and there is no equality among different professions. Often, at training programs, a Korean instructor is surprised when he finds out that many trainees worked as a bartender, waitress, or dishwasher, etc., in their biography records. Koreans think that these kinds of jobs are very low. This attitude is most difficult to change for a Korean when they first come to this country.

When you pay money to a Korean, especially to your language tutor, teacher, or for your room and board at the boarding house, you should pass money in a polite manner. Put the money in a clean envelope and give it to your tutor or your Korean parents. They will appreciate it very much. At the market place, you do not need to do it in that way but to some one you know well or to some one respectable, to whom you have to give or pay money, please keep this lesson in mind. The passing of money and proper etiquette go together.

Cycle-34

오늘이 무슨 요일이에요 ?

어제가 무슨 요일이었어요 ?

그저께

그 전날

월요일, 화요일, 수, 목, 금, 토, 일요일.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Sun------- 일 ---- 日 -----Sun------Sun
Mon------- 월 ---- 月 -----Moon-----Moon
Tue------- 화 ---- 火 -----fire-----Mar
Wed------- 수 ---- 水 -----water----Mercury
Thur------ 목 ---- 木 -----tree-----Jupiter
Fri------- 금 ---- 金 -----metals---Venus
Sat------- 토 ---- 土 -----soil-----Saturn

Routine Lnaguage Experience:

1. Every morning instructors should ask trainees to write the day of the week and the date of the month on the black board.

2. You might introduce the seven Chinese characters which represent the days of the week.

TESL Information:

Teach the names of weekdays.

The distinction between the following pairs should be brought to the student's attention.

A. tomorrow

B. the next day or the following day

This morning, this evening, and *this afternoon* are used but not *this night* in the meaning of *tonight*. *Yesterday morning, Yesterday afternoon*, and *Yesterday evening* are used but not *Yesterday night*.

Cycle-35

어디 갔다 오세요 ?
시내에 갔다(가) 와요.

지난 주말에는 어디 갔다 오셨어요 ?
지난 주말에는 수영하러 갔다 왔어요.

Notes:

1. — 다가

Cross- Cultural Language Experience:

어디 갔다 오세요 ? as a second or third greetings on the same day.

> 어디 갔다 오세요 ?
> 시장에 갔다 와요.
>
> 무엇 많이 사셨어요 ?
> 예, 좀 샀어요.

TESL Information:

In Korean, the concept you are learning in this cycle - 갔다가 is expressed with the past tense as the form shows. However, this idea is expressed in English by the present perfect tense. Students, therefore, are apt to express

어디 갔다 오세요? by "Where did you go?"

The same concept is expressed by the past tense in English if the concept include an adverb indicating the past as is the case of 지난 주말에는 어디 갔다 오셨어요 ?

The past tense is also used when such concept is accompanied by "when," in English:

"When did you go to Korea?" not "When have you been to Korea?"

Cycle-36

매일 얼마 동안 수업을 해요 ?
여덟 시 부터 열 두시 까지 네 시간 동안 수업을 해요.

매일 얼마 동안 일을 해요 ?
아홉시 부터 다섯시 까지 여덟 시간 동안 일을 해요.

Notes:

1. 동안
2. —부터 — 까지

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Working hours in Korea.

   몇 시에 출근하세요 ?
   여름에는 여덟 시에 출근해요.
   겨울에는 아홉 시에 출근 해요.

   몇 시에 퇴근하세요 ?

TESL Information:

As you might have learned by this time, the sentence types of -yo style utterances are indicated by intonation alone.

수업을 해요. is said with an falling intonation if it is a statement, with an rising intonation if question, with a short falling intonation if a command and the intonation is drawn out a bit if a proposition.

In conversational English too, statements are made into questions by intonation alone. "It's raining." is a statement if it said with a falling intonation and it is a question if uttered with a rising intonation.

Cycle-37

한국에 가고 싶으세요 ?
예, 한국에 가고 싶어요 .

김 선생님도 한국에 가고 싶어 하세요 ?
예, 김 선생님도 한국에 가고 싶어 하세요 .

Notes:

1. -고 싶다
2. -고 싶어 하다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

한국에서 무엇을 하고 싶으세요 ?
영어를 가르치고 싶어요 .
여행을 하고 싶어요 .
태권도를 배우고 싶어요 .
한국 음악을 배우고 싶어요.
등등.

Routine Language Experience:

Instructor can prepare reading materials or listening comprehension materials on the topic of "The things I would like to do in Korea."

TESL Information:

-고 싶다, - 고 싶어 하다 is expressed by *wish, want* or *would like* followed by infinitives. *Wish* is used with a connotation of formality or command. *Would like* is a polite form of *want* is contracted to *-'d like* in conversational English.

I wish to go to Korea.

I want to go to Korea.

I would like to go to Korea.

I'd like to go to Korea.

For the use of *wish* followed by clauses, see Cycle- .

Cycle-38

한국에 가서 무엇을 하시겠어요 ?
한국에 가서 영어를 가르치고 싶어요 .
여행을 하고 싶어요 .
구경을 하고 싶어요 .
경주에 가고 싶어요 .
제주도에 가고 싶어요 .

Notes:

1. —아
—어 서
—여

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Give some information about some of the places where PCVs can visit while they are in Korea. Also give a brief history of each place.

2. Traveling in Korea. (More detailed explanation in a later cycle.)

Routine Language Experience:

1. Tourist map.

2. Slide show can follow after this lesson.

TESL Infomation:

Be going to + verb which expresses the future tense(see Cycle-12) should not be confused with be going to + noun which is the present progressive form of go(see Cycle-11).

Compare the examples:

What are you going to do in Korea?

I am going to teach English.

Where are you going?

I am going to English class.

Cycle-39

오늘 오후에는 무엇을 하려고 하세요 ?
오늘 오후에는 영어를 가르치려고 해요 .
청소를 하다
배구 시합을 하다
편지를 쓰다
쉬다
고기를 잡다

Notes:

1. —려고

TESL Information:

We should have dealt with the word order in English and its equivalent grammatical device in Korean much earlier.

In English, "The farmer killed the tiger," is different from "The tiger killed the farmer." This distinction is manifested by the word order. In Korean, however, word order is not important; particles show the relationship of the components of an utterance to the verb which is obligatorily at the end of the utterance.

This difference makes English word order, in general, difficult for the students. The word order of

I plan to teach Korean students English," presents quite a problem to them.

Cycle-40

여기에 오기 전에 무엇을 하셨어요 ?

여기에 오기 전에 대학교에 다녔어요 .
대학원에 다니다
국민 학교에서 가르치다
중학교에서 가르치다
고등학교에서 가르치다
회사에서 일하다

Notes:

1. —기 전에

TESL Information:

In this lesson, you learn that Korean verbs are nominalized by —기 , before 전 when is equivalent to English preposition before. The same phenomenon occurs in English too; the verbs after a preposition have to be changod into a gerund (See Cycle-16).

See me before leaving for Korea.

Upon arriving in Korea, he went to the office.

He is afraid of leaving.

Cycle-41

대학교를 졸업한 후에 무엇을 하셨어요 ?
대학교를 졸업한 후에 영어를 가르쳤어요 .

저녁을 먹은 후에 무엇을 하셨어요 ?
저녁을 먹은 후에 영화를 보러 갔어요 .

Notes:

1. ― ㄴ(은) 후에

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

The unemployment problem in Korea.

대학교를 졸업한 후에 무엇을 하셨어요 ?
취직을 했어요 .
한국에서 대학교를 졸업한 후에 취직하기 쉬워요 ?
아니요, 보통 어려워요.

TESL Information:

Movie refers to a motion-picture film and the movies to the theatre where motion pictures are shown.

— 후- is preceded by a modifier ending. The English equivalent for 후 is after, which is a preposition as is before, and its syntactic function is similar to before.

What are you going to do after graduating?

Cycle-42

요즈음 날씨가 어때요 ?	요즈음 날씨가 참 좋지요 ?
봄에는	봄에는
여름	여름
가을	가을
겨울	겨울

요즈음 날씨가 참 좋아요.
봄에는 날씨가 참 따뜻해요.
여름에는 날씨가 참 더워요.
가을에는 날씨가 참 선선해요.
겨울에는 날씨가 참 추워요.

Notes:

1. — 지요 ?

2. The verb stems ending in a " ㅂ ".
   덥다 — 더워요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Climate of Korea

Routine language Experience:

Collect slides about the seasons in Korea for another slide show.

TESL Information:

-지요 is expressed by tag questions attached to statements in English. This tag question structure is not paralleled in Korean. Teach the following three types:

It's a nice day today, isn't it?

It's not a nice day today, is it?

You smoke, don't you?

Teach responses to tag questions. Typical responses to "It's a nice day today, isn't it?" could be "Yes,it's a nice day today," or "Yes, it is," when affirmative and "No, it's not a nice day today," or "No,it isn't," when negative. A negative tag question is used when an affirmative answer is expected and an affirmative tag question when a negative answer is expected.

Cycle - 42 Cross-Cultural Exercise:

In Korea, the four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter are clearly divided. The climate of Korea is humid and continental, similar in many respects to the region between Georgia and Maine in the United States. Korea, however, has a pronounced rainy season in the beginning of summer and relatively dry winter. The yearly rainfall varies from about 60 inches along the South Korea to 25 inches in the Northern interior. The summers are hot throughout Korea, with average August temperatures for most of the peninsula above 75 degree F. The hot, moist summers are well suited for growing rice, the desired crop of the Korean farmer.

Winters in the north are dry and cold, with temperatures well below freezing. In the south the winters are relatively mild; average January temperatures along the southern coast are above 32 degree F.

In the United States, you have air conditioners to keep you cool in the hot summer and central heating system to keep you warm in the cold winter. In Korea, the heating and cooling systems are not as good as in the United States. The heating system in winter is not mechanized. The most common method of heating is called ONDOL (hot floor) system.

The ONDOL is a floor built with stones and mud or cement covered with thick oil paper. A fire is made under the floor for heat. It is nice to sit or lay down on the hot floor in the cold winter but the ONDOL system is not hot enough to warm the air in the room to keep you warm. So many Koreans use extra stoves in the Ondol room. It is expensive to have an extra stove in the room so only the wealthy people can afford extra stoves. There are two kinds of stoves commonly in use, the YONTHAN stove that burns coal briquettes with many holes, and a kerosene stove. YONTHAN is cheaper than kerosene but while burning it produces a dangerous gas that is very harmful to humans and kills many people during the winter. People are gradually changing from YONTHAN to kerosene stoves. The rich families have good heating system like those found in the United States.

During the winter don't expect to have hot water whenever you want. Sometimes you have to wash your face with cold water outside in the open during the cold winter morning. This usually happens in the outlying country village homes. Koreans do not have a family bath tub or wash basin in the house so they wash outside even in the winter. The toilet is outside too.

It is a good excuse for PCVs in Korea to grow a beard. When you ask them why they grow a beard, they say "it is hard to shave outdoors without hot water in the cold winter." Generally you live in a colder indoor condition than in the United States and you spend more time outdoors if you do not have a car. The heating system does not give enough heat to keep you warm so the Koreans wear very thick undershirts and heavy overcoats for protection against the cold weather.

Many people like autumn best next to spring. Both are beautiful seasons neither cold nor hot but it rains often in the spring. In autumn, it is dry and cold, and it is the best season of the year. It is very hot during summer and air conditioners are not common. You can get an inexpensive electric fan or cool yourself with a hand fan.

There are many swimming beaches and one skiing resort in KANGNUNG, KANGWONDO. Skiing is not popular in Korea but ice skating is. The rice paddies freeze in the winter and people skate on them. There are ice hockey teams in high schools and colleges but only a limited number of students play. Soccer, basketball, volleyball, rugby football, field hockey, softball, ping-pong, tennis, Takwondo, boxing, Korean wrestling are popular sports in Korea.

Cycle-43

내일 날씨가 어떨 것 같아요 ?
비가 올 것 같아요.
눈이 오다
바람이 불다
흐리다
개이다

Notes:

1. — ㄹ(을) 것 같다

2. The verb stems ending in a "ㄹ ".

TESL Information:

_It_ is used as the subject of sentences expressing weather, time, and space measurement.

It is going to rain tomorrow.

It is ten o'clock now.

It is very far from here to Washington D.C.

Cycle-44

피곤하지 않으세요 ?
힘들다
지루하다
불편하다

괜찮아요, 피곤하지 않아요.
아니요, 별로 피곤하지 않아요.
아니요, 그리 피곤하지 않아요.

Notes:

1. 별로 — 지 않다
2. 그리 — 지 않다

TESL Information:

In negative questions, _not_ is placed after the subject.

Are you not a Korean?

Will you not be able to do that?

Does he not speak English?

Not, however, is contracted with the verb and placed before the subject.

Aren't you a Korean?

Won't you be able to do that?

Doesn't he speak English?

Cycle-45

지금 무엇을 하고 계세요 ?

장기를 두고 있어요.

바둑을 두다

노래를 부르다

피아노를 치다

춤을 추다

화투를 치다

붓글씨를 쓰다

Notes:

1. —고 있다
2. —고 있었다

Recreational activities to do in Korea according to the trainee's choice of hobby.

1. Chess
2. Badook
3. Card play
4. Calligraphy
5. Korean music
6. Korean dance
7. Takwondo
8. Korean literature
9. Oriental arts
10. Cooking
11. Common sports in Korea etc.

Routine Language Experience:

Create opportunities for trainees to see and learn things they may want to do in Korea. Give ideas about what kind of things are possible to learn and encourage them to choose an interesting recreation to learn. Showing trainees such activities at the training site will help them when they get to Korea.

Set up special activity hours and let trainees take part and learn. It is a very good time to have language practice too.

TESL Information:

In cycle-11, we discussed the present progressive tense. The progressive forms have three tenses; past, present and future. The tenses are indicated by the be and the present participle form, -ing remains the same.

I was reading a book.

I am reading a book.

I will be reading a book.

Cycle-46

지금 무엇을 하고 게세요 ?

신문을 읽으면서 테레비를 보고 있어요.

잡지를 읽다

차를 마시다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Mass communications in Korea.

Newspaper, Radio, T.V., Magazine, Telephone, Movie theatre, etc.

Routine Language Experience:

1. Subscribe to Korean newspaper and magazine.
2. There is a Korean program on Hawaii T.V. and radio, trainees and instructors may watch it together.

TESL Information:

Some words referring to communication media take the definite article the: radio, telephone or phone are preceded by the. Television is used without the. This rule is not followed when these words refer to a machine.

I listened to the radio.

I watched television last night.

I have a radio but not a television.

These words are not preceded by the when the words are preceded by by which means 'by means of.'

He called by phone.

He sent the news by radio.

Cross-Cultural Exercise: Cycle-46

Mass Communications in Korea:

Radio--There are many radio stations in Korea. Government, commercial, evangelical, and educational broadcasting systems are spread all over Korea. You can listen to the radio all over Korea. There is an English language broadcasting station called the Voice of United Nation's Commander operating for the American military and civilian personnel.

T.V.---In the big cities, you can see T.V. antennas like any other city in America. There are several T.V. stations including one in English. A television set is very expensive compared to a radio so only a limited number of people in big cities own sets. The stations are mainly in the major city areas. In the rural area, some one who has a T.V. set is considered a rich man in that village. English programs are mostly the same as in the United States as Bonanza, Combat, Mission Impossible, Lost in Space, Voyage under the Sea, the Dean Martin Show, F.B.I., Bewitched, etc..

Newspapers-There are many daily newspapers including local papers. As in the United States some editions come out in the morning and some in the evening. Unfortunately most newspapers still use many Chinese characters. You will find it difficult to read Korean newspapers even if you can read Korean characters well. There is only one newspaper called Seoul Daily that does not use Chinese characters. We have two major English newspapers the Korea Times and the Korea Herald published in Korea. The military paper "Star and Stripes" is available too. Most of the major newspapers are sent to the training site, and are available to you.

Magazines-There are many kinds of monthly or weekly magazines. English magazines are available too, like Time, Newsweek, Life, Look, etc. You can buy English magazines from any book store.

Movies--Movie theatres are one of most common recreational places in Korea. Theatre buildings are much bigger than the regular theatres in the United States and more people go to the theatres in Korea. You can see many American movies in Korea.

Telephone-Telephone is not widely used in Korea. Like T.V., only a limited number of upper class people have telephones. Anyone who owns a T.V. set and a telephone is considered in the upper income bracket. There are coin-operated public telephones in the big cities.

Cycle-47

다방에 같이 갈까요 ?

네, 그럽시다.

음식점
양식집
중국집
화식집
약방
음악회
비행장

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Restaurants in Korea.

1. Korean resturant
2. Chinese restaurant
3. Western style restaurent
4. Japenese restaurant

Routine Language Experience:

Role play at cafeteria with Korean speaking kitchen staff.

TESL Information:

As mentioned in cycle-12, will and shall are used to ask the opinion of the addressee; shall with the first person and will with the second person and third person.

Shall we go to the tearoom?

Shall I go to the tearoom?

Will you go to the tearoom?

Will he come to the tearoom too?

Cycle-47 Cross-Cultural Exercise:

There are four kinds of restaurants in Korea. The Korean style is the most common, then Chinese, Western and Japanese restaurants. Korean and Chinese restaurants are popular eating places for the average Korean. Western and Japanese restaurants are most expensive but the prices depend on the individual restaurant. There are no take-out lunches. In America you can eat or drink on the street while you are walking but in Korea they do not do that. Generally there is no tipping in restaurants in Korea.

Korean restaurants--There are many restaurants with different price levels. Some restaurants are very expensive and some very inexpensive. Most Korean restaurants serve you in the Korean way, you have to sit on the floor but some have Western style dining tables and chairs. You have a choice according to your preference. Generally, you can expect more vegetables, soup and rice in Korean restaurants. Pulkoki is the most popular dish among Koreans and you can have it at a reasonable price.

When you go in and take a seat the waiter or waitress brings you clear-tea and a wet towel. Then, they take your order. In some restaurants you may be asked to buy a meal ticket after you give your order but in the country you usually pay at the counter after eating.

You will find a menu on the wall in Korean restaurants as well as in Chinese restaurants and bakeries.

Chinese restaurants--There are many Chinese restaurants in Korea. Most of them are run by Chinese people. About ninety-nine percent of the Chinese in Korea run restaurants. They serve many variety of dishes but generally flour noodles are cheaper. Many PCVs like to eat Chinese noodles for lunch. Chinese foods are generally greasy so they go well with alcoholic drinks.

Western restaurants--Generally these are expensive places to go. Whatever you have in the United States, you may find there too, but the taste of them will be different.

Japanese restaurant--You can have Japanese food there but you will not see any Japanese. Koreans own most of the Japanese restaurants and the cooks are Koreans also. Japanese restaurants are generally more expensive. You may find more sea foods there generally expensive.

Bakeries--There are two kinds of bakeries in Korea, Western and Chinese-style bakeries. Western-style bakeries are like those in this country, you will find the same kinds of pastries that you have in the United States.

There are dining tables in the bakery where patrons can eat and drink (no liquor). The bakery is a popular place for teenagers to go because they are not allowed in the tearoom. Adults too enjoy going there for refreshments and also for meeting friends.

The Chinese bakeries serve Chinese breads and buns, that are baked in Chinese style pans (oven). It is a very inexpensive place, so many people like to go there for snacks.

Cycle-48

무엇을 드시겠어요 ?	뭘 드시겠어요 ?
무엇을 드릴까요 ?	뭘 드릴까요 ?

커피를 주십시요.
홍차
우유
맥주
불고기
계란 후라이

비후스텍
샌드위치
코카콜라
파인애플 쥬스

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Tearooms in Korea.

Routine Language Experience.

You can set up a tearoom and can have tearoom role playing situations at the training site. Try to imitate Korean tearoom situation as much as possible. You can prepare INSAM tea and SSANGWHA tea etc. Lady instructors may take "lady" and hostess's (madam) role and the man instructors can take shoeshine boy and cigarette seller's role.

TESL Information:

In cycle-15, we discussed command forms in English. More polite forms for ordering at a restaurant would be, for example, "I'd like to have some coffee." or "May I have some coffee?"

Cycle-48 Cross-Cultural Exercise:

There are numerous tearooms in Korea, especially in the cities. It will surprise you to see so many tearooms in the busy section of any big city in Korea. Many Koreans go there to drink a cup of coffee or tea and listen to the loud music or talk and smoke, some just sit there and relax. Tearooms are places where people can meet and talk, specially the young people. There is no time limit for sitting in a tearoom after you order a cup of coffee or any other refreshment. Frequently people sit in a tearoom for several hours. Coffee, tea and milk are cheaper drinks than other beverages like orange, pineapple, tomato juice or carbonated drinks. There are several kinds of Korean tea too.

When you enter a tearoom, a waitress will lead you or you can sit on any empty seat. After you sit, a waitress will come to take your order, for whatever choice you make. If you are waiting for another person, tell the waitress to wait until your friend joins you. If you prefer black coffee or plain tea, you have to tell the waitress when you make your order, otherwise your coffee or tea will be served with cream and sugar in it. After you have finished your drink, she brings you a cup of clear tea, and in some places they give clear tea before drinking, along with a wet towel.

The waitress brings the bill with your order, then when you leave, you pay the cashier. Making payment at a tearoom or restaurant is always troublesome because there is no such thing as dutch treat in Korea. When you are in a group, the person who did the inviting, pays the bill but you may pay your own if you prefer to do so. Dutch treat is unusual in Korea. When a boy and a girl are together, the boy pays. When a group is made up of people of different ages, the oldest pays, if the younger persons are not gainfully employed. But when a young employed person meets someone older by appointment, such as a teacher, the younger one pays.

There are no definite rules for this so you have to use your judgments whenever you are involved in a similar situation.

I often hear Koreans complain about a foreigner's ignorance to such situations, especially those who have been in Korea for a long time and know Korean customs very well. The Koreans are not happy about this and some think the foreigners behave that way purposely, because they do not want to be responsible.

You may wonder why there are so many tearooms in Korea and why so many Koreans go to tearooms. When you see the structure of a Korean house you will understand the necessity for tearooms. In a traditional Korean house, there is no separate room to entertain your friends. It is difficult to have privacy without being disturbed by the family members, so people go out to tearooms frequently to relax and rest after a busy and tiring day.

Cycle-49

커피에 설탕과 크림을 치지 마세요.
음식에 고추 가루와 간장을 치지 마세요.
국에 소금과 후추 가루를 치지 마세요.
커피에 아무 것도 치지 마세요.

예, 알겠읍니다.

Notes:

1. —지 말다

TESL Information:

Prepositions are difficult for students. They are even more difficult when used as a part of prepositional phrases. Examine the following examples:

They put off the party.

He put on the clothes.

Put out the light before you go to bed.

I cannot put up with him anymore.

Cycle-50

커피 맛이 어때요 ?

커피 맛이 참 좋군요.

뜨겁다
맵다
짜다
싱겁다
쓰다
달다

Notes:

1. –군요.

Routine Language Experience:

You can set up a tearoom and can have tearoom role play at training site.

Cycle-51

어떤 음식을 제일 좋아하세요 ?

한국 음식을 제일 좋아해요 .

어떤 음식을 제일 싫어하세요 ?

일본 음식을 제일 싫어해요 .

음식을 과목으로 교체 시켜 연습 시킬 것.

영어, 수학, 과학, 국어, 사회 생활,

역사, 지리, 음악, 미술 . . .

Notes:

1. 제일
2. 첫째, 둘째, ...
   제일, 제이, 제 삼, . . .

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Introduce Korean middle school curriculum.

어떤 과목을 제일 좋아하세요 ?
영어를 제일 좋아해요.

어떤 과목을 제일 싫어하세요 ?
수학을 제일 싫어해요 .

etc.

Routine Language Experience:

Each class can have a conversation hour on the topic of Korean and an American middle school curriculum.

한국 중학교에서는 무슨 과목을 가르쳐요 ?
한 주일에 그 과목을 몇시간 씩 공부해요 ?
학생들이 그 과목을 좋아해요 ? 등, 등.

TESL Information:

As you are learning in this cycle, the concept expressed by English superlative is shown by 제일 , which is an ordinal number meaning 'the first.' The same concept is also represented by the adverb 가장 'the most.' In English the superlative is manifested by either inflection of adjectives or adverbs, or by a syntactic construction. Teach students which words are made into superlatives by inflection and which by syntactic construction.

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular superative forms.

good	best
well	best
little	least
bad	worst
many	most
much	

See Cycle-54 and 55 for more on this.

Cycle-52

무엇을 그렇게 많이 사셨어요 ?
뭘 그렇게 많이 사셨어요 ?
사과와 복숭아를 좀 샀어요 .
배　　도마도
수박　오렌지

Notes:

1. D.V.S + 게
2. 게 하다
3. 게 되다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Talk about fruits in Korea.

1. Name of fruits and prices.
2. Seasons.
3. Hygienics.

Cycle-52 TESL Information:

The equivalent of 좀 is either 'some' or 'any'.

I bought some.

Did you buy any? or Did you buy some?

I didn't buy any.

The use of any and some cause interference.

Apple, pear, orange, etc. are countable nouns. Fruit, however, is sometimes used as a non-countable noun. When there are two apples and three oranges, we can say "There are two fruits," in the meaning of 'there are two kinds of fruits,' but can not say "There are five fruits.'

There are two types of non-countable nouns which are particularly difficult to the students;

1) Nouns which are always in the singular form and used either as a singular noun or a plural noun.

	deer		deer
one	aircraft	many	aircraft
	sheep		sheep

2) Nouns which are always in the singular form and never used with numerals or many or few.

advice, baggage, cash, information, mail,etc.

Cycle-52 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Fruits in Korea:

There are many similar kinds of fruits in America. But generally fruits from tropical climate, such as oranges, bananas and pineapples are very expensive. Apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, grapes, persimmons, chestnuts, strawberries, water melons, and melons are not expensive. Most fruits are in season during the summer and autumn but none during winter and early spring. It is almost impossible to have fresh fruits at that time because there are no storage facilities.

Cycle-53

이것을 얼마 주셨어요 ?
이 까만 우산을 얼마 주셨어요 .

하나에 사백 육십원 주었어요 ?

까망 — 까만색
하양 — 하얀 색
빨강 — 빨간색
파랑 — 파란 색
노랑 — 노란 색
초록 — 초록 색

Notes:

1. —에

2. — ㄴ(은) —
까만 우산

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean concept of color.
   1) Koreans are white clad people.
   2) Red= 빨갱이 =Communist= Enemy

Routine Language Experience:

Special lecture on concept of color.

Cycle-53 TESL Information:

This lesson teahces that some arrtibutive modifiers are formed by inflection of verbs in Korean. This is also done in English. English past participle and present participle forms are used as modifiers(See Cycle-16).

an interesting book

an interested student

Stress is not phonemic in Korean and is difficult for the students. The stress patterns in the phrases as follows cause learning problems.

smóking ròom vs. smôking róom

críminal làwyer vs. crîminal láwyer

bláckbìrd vs. blâck bírd

Cycle-34

너무 비싸군요. 좀 더 싼 것은 없어요 ?

아니요, 더 싼것도 있어요. 그런데 물건이 나빠요.

예, 더 싼것은 없는데요.

Notes:

1. 좀 >조금

2. V.S + 는데 ㄴ(은)데요.

3. V.S.+ 는데 ㄴ(은)데요.

Cross- Cultural Language Experience:

Shopping	department stores market places bargaining

Routine Language Experience:

In order to practice shopping, request trainees to use Korean in a real situation, set up a market place at the training site.

1) It is a good time for language practice in practical situation.

2) Trainees can see and feel and get some ideas about a market place in Korea.

3) Make oppcrtunity to bargain for goods they want to buy.

TESL Information:

The concept expressed by English comparative forms is shown by 더 'more' or 덜 'less'(See Cycle-51).

더 비싸요. '(It's) more expensive.'

덜 비싸요. '(It's) less expensive.'

English comparative forms, either inflectional or syntactic, are problems to students. Teach students which adjectives and adverbs take _-er_ and which _more_.

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular comparative forms.

good	better
well	better
little	less
bad	worse
many much	more

Cycle-54 Cross-Cultural Exercise:

Generally, the prices in Korea are not fixed prices except in some department stores in the big cities. They do not show the price marks on merchandise in the shop or show windows. Specially at the market place, frequently, it is really hard to tell the price of an article that you want to buy unless you ask the shop keeper. As a new comer it is one of the most difficult things to adjust to. As some M.D.s do in United States, Korean shop keepers quote prices depending on how they feel. If a customer looks rich and anxious to buy the article, the clerk will quote a high price.

As presented earlier in a previous lesson, Koreans think Americans are rich so when an American comes to buy, the prices are high. This happened during and long after the war but at present the situation has changed. You can bargain but that is not always the case. At department stores and exclusive shops the prices are marked on the goods and you can not bargain. Even at the market place sometimes, shopkeepers will tell you the exact price but if you try to bargain there, you insult the shopkeeper. So you must be careful when you try to bargain. Today foreigners are informed that they can bargain for things in Korea so they try, often making the Koreans angry at foreign customers.

I suggest, when shopping in Korea, first of all, try to find out the approximate price before you buy an item of your choice. Look around the market place, get some idea of prices, pick the item you want, then, buy it. If the shopkeeper asks for much more than the other prices you found then bargain. Anyway, it is a difficult thing to do as a foreigner. But it is not an easy thing to do as a Korean either.

The country is very different. Of course there are little shops in small villages but you can't buy just anything you want in such shops. So usually you can only wait for the market days which come every three days or five days. Market days are usually held in MYON centers, EUPS, or large villages. This practice originated many years ago, when bartering was practiced. In the countryside, cattle markets attract prospective buyers.

Cycle-55

이것하고 저것하고 어느 것이 더 좋아요 ?

이 시계가 저 시계보다 더 좋아요 .

이 시계보다 저 시계가 더 좋아요.

Notes:

1. noun + 보다 더

2. noun + 하고

Routine Language Experience:

Market demonstration.

TESL Information:

The English equivalents of 하고 are 'and' and 'or'. The usage of and and or, therefore, presents interference to the students.

Sentence 8 can be said without 더 'more' and the meaning remains unchanged. Following this Korean pattern in which the comparative device is omitted, students tend to say "I am tall than you."

Cycle-56

한국에 가 보셨어요?

네, 한국에 가 보았어요.

아니요, 아직 한국에 가 보지 못 했어요.

Notes:

1. V.S. + 아/어/여 보다

2. V.S. + 지 못 하다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

World geographic lesson(location of Korea).

영국이 어디에 있어요?
구라파에 있어요.
한국도 구라파에 있어요?
아니요, 한국은 아세아에 있어요.
한국에 가 보셨어요?
언제 가 보셨어요?
누구와 같이 가 보셨어요?
무엇으로 가 보셨어요? etc.

Routine Language Experience:

Teach this lesson with a map of the world.

TESL Information:

The ever in "Have you ever been to Korea?" is not used in an affirmative response. Never means 'not ever.'

Cycle-57

신문 좀 보여 주시겠어요 ?

이것 말입니까 ?

예, 그것 말입니다.

Notes:

1. V.S. + 아(어,여) 주시겠어요 ?

2. " 말이다 "

TESL Information:

The word order of "show me the newspaper!" is difficult. It has the order of Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object. The order can be changed to Verb + Direct Object + to or for + Indirect Obj.

As is the case of the example given above, when the indirect object is a pronoun the former pattern is usually used. If the direct object is a pronoun, the latter order is used. When the indirect object is long and the verb and the direct object is set too far apart, the indirect object is usually placed after the direct object.

Show me the newspaper!

Show the newspaper to the gentleman standing there.

Cycle-58

학교에 안 가시겠어요 ?

몸이 아파요. 그래서 학교에 안 가겠어요.

몸이 아파서 학교에 안 가겠어요.

Notes:

1. —아서
어서
여서

비가 와서 학교에 못 갑니다

한국에 가서 영어를 가르치겠어요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Negative way of thinking(special lecture).

2. Korean way of saying "No".

TESL Information:

Teach the difference between the sentences in each pair.

a. Won't you go to school?
b. Wouldn't you go to school?

a. Can you go there for me?
b. Could you go there for me?

The past form would and could soften the question or request.

Teach the usage of because, as, and since.

Cycle-59

그분이 언제 오시지요 ?

아마 내일 쯤 오실거에요.

벌써 어제 오셨을거에요.

Notes:

1. 아마

2. ㄹ(을) 것이다.

3. " 쯤 "

TESL Information

Must be and may be(might be) are used to express probability; the former is a stronger probability than the latter.

He must be arriving tomorrow.

He may be arriving tomorrow.

To express probability in the past,

Must
May + present perfect
(might)

is used.

He must have arrived yesterday.

He may have arrived yesterday.

Cycle-60

점심 잡수시러 가지 않으시겠어요 ?

아니요., 먼저 가세요. 저는 나중에 가겠어요.

Notes:

1. 먼저

2. 나중

Cross-Cultural Language Experience :

Korean way of saying "No".

시내에 가지 않으시겠어요 ?

먼저 가세요. 저는 나중에 가겠어요.

Routine Language Experience:

Cross-Cultural discussion.

Cycle-61

어디 가는 길이세요 ?

세탁소로 세탁하러 가는 길이에요.

뭘 타고 가세요 ?

자전거를 타고 가요.

Notes;

1. 가는 길이다. 오는 길이다

2. —로 (세탁소로 세탁하러 간다)

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. When you meet a person for the second or third time on the same
   day, you can great him in 어디 가는 길이세요 ?
   instead of 어디 가세요 ?

2. Laundry

Routine Language Experience:

Female instructors and trainees can go out to a stream or a well to wash their clothes in the Korean way.

Preparation;

1) Some pictures
   빨래 방망이, 빨레 판, 빨래 비누

TESL Information:

Use of prepositions with words referring to the means of transportation is difficult.

We can go there by bus(train, ship, plane, car, taxi,food).

We can go there on foot(horseback).

We can go there on a bus(train, ship, plane).

We can go there in a car(taxi).

Cycle-62

무엇으로 가시겠어요 ?

어떻게 가시겠어요 ?

뻐스로 가겠어요.

누구하고 같이 가시겠어요 ?

친구하고 같이 가겠어요.

Notes:

1. — (으)로 (뻐스로)
2. The verb stems ending in " ㄹ ".
3. — 하고 같이

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Transportation in Korea

Prepare a story for reading on the topic of the transportation.

Cycle-62 Cross-Cultural Exercise

Transportation:

There are buses, trains, taxis, cars, air planes, and ships. There is a big difference in the mode of traveling between big cities and rural districts. People in the big cities have convenient transportation such as taxis, buses and some have private cars but in the farming districts, people usually walk except on long trips.

In large cities like Seoul, there are several kinds of buses, fast express on which people have seats and local buses and jitneys which go slowly with no limitation as to the number of passengers.

Bus fares vary according to the type of transportation. Taxis are run as in America with meters. Like any other city during rush hours, it is very difficult to get on any kind of transportation.

Some small cities and villages also have buses and taxis but the buses run very slowly and occasionally the taxis are not metered and fares are charged according to zones. Most farming district people walk an hour or more to reach their destination.

Trains are for long distance trips. There are several kinds of trains, special express, express, regular express and local trains. The locals are the only trains that stop at every small station. Train fares also differ according to coach, first, second or third class. The cheapest is the third class on a local train and the most expensive is first class, on a special express coach. The trains are commonly taken for long distance trips.

Buying a train ticket is complicated in Korea. Tickets are bought at the station but it is hard to get a ticket because each station sells only limited number. To ride on a special express you should buy the ticket one day before the train departs. Sometimes it is almost impossible to get a ticket at the station on the same day you want to travel. To get a train ticket in rural districts, you should find out through your Korean family or your working place, how to help you. It worked out very well with many PCVs. You can not make train reservations by phone.

There are long distance buses. Many people get off at the nearest train station and transfer to long distance buses to get to small villages in rural area. Some districts have only one bus a day between train stations in the city and the small rural village. This bus goes very slowly and it's crowded but there's no trouble to get a ticket for it.

There are air line services too but only a limited number of people use it to travel to major cities, like Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju, Tague, Chunju, Kangnung and Cheju island. It is very expensive to travel by air compared to either the train or bus. You can easily get a ticket and you may make reservations by phone.

Cars are expensive and a Korean income is low so there are very few who have private cars, such as some high ranking government officers and business men.

Bicycles are not very common in Korea and not a good place to use one because the roads are hilly, not paved, narrow and very dusty in the countryside.

Cycle-63

여기에 올 때 무엇으로 오셨어요 ?

여기에 올 때 어떻게 오셨어요 ?

여기에 올 때 비행기로 왔어요.

Notes:

1. V.S. + ㄹ(을) 때

TESL Information:

The when in "When you came here, how did you come?" is part of a relative clause. The adverbial clause when you came here is derived from the time when you came here, where when you came here is an adjective clause. The came clause can also be used as a noun clause; "I know when you came here."

Relatives that, who, why, when, where, which, what and their various usage should be taught.

Cycle-64

저 건물 앞에서 세워 주세요.

에, 세워 드리지요.

에, 그러세요.

빨리 가 주세요.

천천히 가세요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Taxi:

손님--택시

운전사 — 어디 가세요 ?

손님 — 평화봉사단 사무실에 갑니다. 빨리 좀 가 주세요.

Cycle-65

한국 신문을 읽을 수 있어요 ?

물론이지요. 한국 신문을 읽을 수 있고 말고요.

아니요, 한국 신문을 읽을 수 없어요.

Notes:

1. — 고 말고요.

2. —ㄹ 수 있다. —ㄹ 수 없다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Korean's modest attitude.

할 수 있으세요 ?

아니요, 못 해요.

정말 못 하세요 ?

조금 할 수 있지만 잘 못해요. (still we don't know taht whether he can do it or not.)

TESL Information:

Can and cannot are equivalent to — ㄹ 수 있다 and — ㄹ 수 없다
The future tense of can is expressed by the future form of be able to.

I will be able to read Korean newspapers soon.
I will not be able to read it.

The past tense of can also be represented by the past form of be able to.
I could do it then because I had money.
I was able to do it then because I had money.

Cycle-66

한국에 가고 싶으면 누구나 갈 수 있어요 ?

예, 한국에 가고 싶으면 누구나 갈 수 있어요.

아니요, 한국에 가고 싶어도 누구나 갈 수 없어요

Notes:

1. — 면
2. — 어 (아,여)도

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Koreans' tendency toward traveling overseas.

TESL Information:

If-clauses are of two main types:

1. Anyone can go to Korea if he wants to.
2. I would go to Korea if I had money.

The first type expresses a real or factual circumstance but the second states a hypothetical circumstance. The first type is not too difficult to the students but the second type presents a learning problem.

Not negatives in two different ways. "Everybody cannot go," means

1. Not everybody can go, or
2. Nobody can go.

This structure is paralleled in Korean and 누구나 갈 수 없다 is ambiguous.

Cycle-67

오늘 오후에 어학 실습실을 사용해도 좋습니까 ?

예, 오늘 오후에 어학 실습실을 사용해도 좋아요.

아니요, 오늘 오후에 어학 실습실을 사용하면 안 돼요.

Notes:

아 아
1. —어도 좋아요 ? —어도 괜찮아요 ?
여 여

아
—어도 돼요 ?
여

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Do Koreans ask other person's consent before they start to smoke or to open a window?

담배를 피워도 괜찮아요? (사실은 잘 묻지 않고 각자의 판단에 의함)

창문을 열어도 좋아요 ?

TESL Information:

In cycle-28, negation of must and have to was discussed. May expresses permission and is equivalent to — 아도 좋아요. Its negation — 면 안돼요. ,however, is not represented by the negation of may but by that of must. May not is equivalent to the negation of have to.

Cycle-68

막걸리 집에 가 보셨어요 ?

아니요, 아직 막걸리 집에 가 보지 못 했어요.

그럼 막걸리 집에 같이 가 볼까요 ?

예, 같이 가 봅시다.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Drinking houses
2. Drinking manners

Routine Language Experience:

Korean style wine party.

TESL Information:

먹다 is equivalent to eat, drink, take, have and even smoke sometimes. This means that these English words present learning problems to students. They would say, "I eat juice, medicine, and sugar everyday." Some Koreans even say 담배를 먹어도 좋습니까 ? for "May I smoke?"

Cycle-69

빈 방 있어요 ?

깨끗하고 조용한 방 있어요 ?

예, 있어요..

아니요, 없어요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean Inns.
2. A boarding house.

TESL Information:

Have is usually expressed by 있다 . As you are learning in this lesson, Koreans say 빈 방 있어요 ? 'Is(there) an empty room?" for'do you have an empty room?'

The colloquial form "You've got an empty room? is more difficult. *Got* seems to be superfluous to the students.

Cycle-69 Cross-Cultural Exercise.

Korean inns:

Inns are named in three different ways, hotel, Yokwan (inns), Yoinsook (inn and boarding house) etc. Generally when it is named hotel, prices are high, Yoinsook, costs less but facilities are not as good. Many people go to Yokwan because it is not expensive nor cheap and facilities are alright for a few nights.

There are two kinds of rooms in Korean inns, Korean style and Western style. In a Korean style room you sleep on the floor with mattress and quilt.

When many guests want to stay together in the same room, it is cheaper than single room. In a Yokwan, sometimes, the bath is not available. You wash at the well or a separate place to clean yourself. If you pay 500 won per night, you can get into an average Yokwan. When two persons stay in the same room, 400 won or three hundred won is about right. Usually Yokwan do not serve meals except breakfast according to your request. In case you do have breakfast at the Yokwan you have to pay extra.

When you enter an inn, you will be asked to register. All guests have to whenever they stay in any kind of lodging place. The registration form requires your citizen's registration number, previous lodging place, destination, name, occupation, age and birthday and the date. The bill is usually paid in advance after you have registered, but that differs from inn to inn. At the big hotels you pay when you check out. You can make room reservations by phone.

Cycle-70

이 방은 너무 비싼데 다른 방 없어요?

왜요? 이층에 다른 방이 있으나 좀 시끄러워요.

그럼 이 방으로 합시다.

Notes:

1. —(으)나
2. 그러나

TESL Information:

Another and the other which are equivalent to 다른 are confusing to the students. Another refers to a different member of a series and the other to the second of a pair.

This room is too cold. Don't you have another?

They were twins; one was tall and the other short.

Cycle-71

하루 밤 숙박료가 얼마에요 ?

하루 밤 숙박료가 육 백원이에요.

하루 밤에 육 백원이에요.

한 달 하숙비가 얼마에요 ?

한 달 하숙비가 만 어천원이에요.

TESL Information:

The concept expressed by 요(금) is represented by charge, fee, fare, rate, etc.; e.g. service charge, admission fee, plane fare, and telephone rate.

Routine Language Experience:

Hotel role play.

Cycle-72

인천 가는 뻐스가 몇 시에 떠나지요 ?
도착하다

오전 일곱 시에 떠나요.

잘 모르지만 오전 일곱 시 즘 떠날 게예요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Traveling in Korea.

Routine Language Experience:

Make a copy of Korean bus, train, and airplane time table for classroom language drill.

TESL Information:

English prepositions are particularly difficult when the same concept in Korean is expressed by several different preposition in English. Korean particle 에 has, at least, the following equivalents in English:

I met him at 10:35 p.m.
I met him on June 25,1950
I met him in June.
I met him in 1950.
I meet him in the morning and at night.
I meet him (on) Monday morning and (on) Friday night.

(on) means that it is optional.

Cycle-73

어디에서 시내 가는 뻐스를 탑니까 ?

저 길팔 앞 뻐스 정유장에서 타세요.

그리고 어디에서 내립니까 ?

백화점 앞에서 내리세요 .

TESL Information:

Ride and get on have the same equivalent 타다 . "He got on a bus at Chongno and rode (on it) for two hours," illustrates the usage of the expressions.

Another example of the sort is 입는다 , which is equivalent to both put on and wear. Students would say, "He is wearing a new suit," for "He is putting on his new suit."

Cycle-74

미국에서 한국 까지 비행기로 얼마나 걸려요 ?

스므 시간 쯤 걸려요.

미국에서 한국까지 얼마나 멀어요 ?

잘 모르지만 구천 마일 쯤 될 거예요.

Notes:

1. — 에서 — 까지

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

In Korea the metric system is used for distance, so you need to have practice changing miles into kilometers and feet into centimeters and meters. Kilograms are used for weight and centigrade is used for temperature.

Routine Language Experience:

Try to use the metric system when you talk with Korean at training site.

TESL Information:

For the use of it in expressions of time, weather, and distance, see Cycle-43.

The equivalent of —에서 —까지 is from.... to or from...until, which are usually interchangeable in expressions of time. However, only from...to is used in referring to a place or a location.

I work from 7:30 to 3:30
He workes from 7:30 to 3:30
I am flying from America to Korea.

Cycle-75

여기에서 한국까지 비행기 요금이 얼마에요 ?

미국에서 한국까지 비행기 요금이 오백 이십 불 이에요.

서울에서 부산까지 기차 요금이 얼마에요 ?

서울에서 부산까지 기차 요금이 천 팔 백원 이에요.

부산 가는 기차표 두장 주십시요.

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Set up a ticketing role play situation for
1) airplane
2) train
3) bus

If you have an opportunity to go away during the training program, ask trainees to buy a bus ticket to get on the bus.

Cycle-76

힐로 비행장에 가려면 어느 쪽으로 가지요 ?
이 길로 똑바로 가시다가 우체국 앞에서 왼 쪽으로 가세요.

Notes:

1. —(으)려면

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Asking a direction to passerby.

실례합니다. 말씀 좀 묻겠읍니다.
힐로 비행장에 가려면 어느 쪽으로 가지요 ?
이 길로 똑바로 가시다가 우체국 앞에서 왼 쪽으로 가세요.
고맙습니다. (감사 합니다)

Routine Language Experience:

Model city play.

TESL Information:

A dialogue on directions is quite useful. Expressions such as "Turn to the right," "Turn right," "Take the next corner to the left," Turn left at the next corner," "It's around the corner," and "You can't miss it," etc. have to be introduced.

Cycle-77

담배를 피우세요 ?

예, 많이 피웁니다.

건강에 나브니까 너무 많이 피우지 마세요.

술을 마시지 마세요 .

왜요 ?

건강에 나쁘니까요 .

담배를 피워도 좋아요 ?

아니오, 담배를 피우지 마세요 .

왜요 ?

수업 시간이니까요 .

Notes:

1. — (으) 니까
2. — 에 (건강에 나쁘다)

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Smoking manners.

TESL Information:

A lot is a convenient and frequently used expression. It's convenient because it is used with both countable and non-countable nouns.

Would you mind and do you mind are expressions used in politely requesting permission.

Would you mind if I smoked?

Do you mind if I smoke?

Answering to these requests is very difficult; no is used to give the permission and yes to deny it.

Cycle-78

학장님 댁이 어디인지 아세요 ?

글쎄요, 어디인지 잘 모르겠어요.

얼마인지
몇 시인지
언제
누구
무엇

Notes:

1. 글쎄요.
2. — ㄴ(은) 지, — 는지

TESL Information:

A question which is an object of a verb has a different word order from that of an independent question.

Where is the president's home?

Do you know where the president's home is?

The intonation, of course, is changed too.

If the question is a yes-or-no question, if or whether is added before the question, in addition to the change in the word order.

Does he have a house?

Do you know if(whether) he has a house?

Cycle-79

오늘 누가 가르치는지 아십니까 ?

글쎄요, 누가 가르치는지 잘 모르겠는데요.

잘 모르지만 김 선생님이 가르치실 거에요.

Notes:

1. —는지

TESL Information:

The following examples are contradictory to the grammar points discussed in the preceding lesson.

a. Who is teaching today?

b. Do you know who is teaching today?

The order of the independent question a is maintained in the example b. As discussed in Cycle-3, if the question word is the subject of the question, the order of statement is used in the question. Therefore, inversion of the word order is not necessary even when the question is used as an object of a verb.

Cycle-80

수업 끝남 시간이 되었어요 ?

예, 벌써 수업 끝날 시간이 되었어요.

아니요, 아직 수업 끝날 시간이 안 되었어요.

Notes:

1. Modifier suffixies — ㄹ(을), — ㄴ(은), ㄹ·

Cycle-81

자동차를 운전할 줄 아세요 ?

예, 자동차를 조금 운전할 줄 알아요.

아니요, 자동차를 운전할 줄 몰라요.

Notes:

1. — ㄹ(을) 줄 알다, 모르다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. What does car mean in Korea?

   자동차를 운전할 줄 아세요 ?

   자동차를 운전할 줄 몰라요.

   미국에는 자동차가 많아서 대게 누구나 다 자동차를 운전할 줄 알아요. 한국에서는 아주 부자와 높은 사람만 자동차가 있어요. 그래서 대게 운전수가 운전을 해요. 그러니까 보통 사람들은 운전을 할 줄 몰라요.

TESL Information:

The structure of how, what, when, where, which, who, why, whether, or if + infinitive is new to the students. Following are some of the uses of the structure:

Where to live is the question.

I don't know where to live.

The question where to live has to be solved.

A place where to live has to be found.

Cycle-82

무엇을 사셨어요 ?
아무 것도 안 샀어요.

뭘 살까요 ?
아무 것이나 좀 삽시다.

Notes:

1. 아무것도, 아무데도, 아무도
2. 아무 것이나, 아무데나, 아무나

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

무엇을 사셨어요 ?
아무 것도 안 샀어요. (but he bought much)

어디 가세요 ?
아무데도 안 가요. (but he is going somewhere)

TESL Information:

As has been mentioned in Cycle-52, any and some present a learning problem and so do the compound nouns such as anybody, anything, and someone. They function similarly to any or some.

Cycle-83

한국 말을 배운지 얼마나 되었어요 ?

한국 말을 배운지 한 달 반 되었어요.

Notes:

1. ㄴ(은) 지

Cross-cultural Language Experience:

한국 말을 배운지 얼마나 되었어요 ?

한 석달 되었어요.

그런데 한국 말을 잘 하십니다.

아니요, 잘 못 합니다.

TESL Information:

The perfect progressive tense in the following examples should be taught:

How long have you been studying Korean?

How long had you been studying Korean when you met him?

How long will you have been studying Korean when you meet him.

Cycle-84

하루에 수업이 몇 시간이나 있어요 ?

수업이 세 시간 밖 에 없어요.

Notes:

1. Noun + (이) 나

2. -밖 에 없다.

Cycle-85

이 소포를 한국에 항공 편으로 부치려고 하는데 송료가 얼마에요 ?

오백 육십 원이에요.

Notes:

1. —려고 하는데

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Korean post office(mail service).

2. How to write a letter in Korean.

Routine Language Experience:

1. Set up a post office at the training site.

2. Ask trainees to write a letter to their language instructor in Korean.

3. Korean staff can help selling stamps at post office.

4. Prepare a set of Korean stamps.

5. Collect used Korean stamps for post office role play.

Cycle-86

구라파를 여행해 본 일이 있으세요 ?

예, 구라파를 여행해 본 일이 있어요.

아니요, 구라파를 여행해 본 일이 없어요.

Notes:

1. — ㄴ(은) 일이 있다, 없다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Do Koreans ask more personal questions?

몇살이에요 ?
어느 학교를 졸업 했어요?
결혼했어요 ?
아버지 직업이 무엇이에요 ?
연애해 본 일이 있으세요 ?
집이 부자예요 ?

⋮

TESL Information:

Travel, journey, trip, tour, and voyage which are related to the concept of 여행하다 are difficult to distinguish.

Cycle- 86 Cross-Cultural Exercise

During a conversation, Koreans ask many personal questions, such as age, family, occupation, parent's occupation and educational status. The older people who live in the countryside are more curious and may ask you about your love affair but will never tell you about their personal life. Koreans consider their love affair a personal secret and don't talk about it to anyone, but they'd want to know about the other person's. If a Korean asks you about your love affair and you do not want to tell, give a funny answer and laugh, to show that it is not true. For example, if someone asks you "Do you have a girl friend?" "Do you want to marry her?" reply "I have a hundred girl friends." He knows that your answer is not true and that you are joking.

Try to make opportunities to talk with the Korean staff in an informal situation and observe their usual topics of conversation. Perhaps they will ask you more about your past, what you have done rather than your future plan.

Cycle-87

몸이 퍽 건강해 졌지요 ?

예, 몸이 퍽 건강해 졌어요.

Notes:

아
1. —어 지다
여

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

한국 사람들은 몸이 뚱뚱해 지면 좋아해요.
미국 사람들은 몸이 뚱뚱해 지면 싫어해요.

한국에는 뚱뚱한 사람들이 많지 않아요.

TESL Information:

This lesson illustrates another usage of the present perfect tense. Here, it is used to refer to some activities which were completed in the past but are closely connected with other activities that extend into the present. As you see from the sentences given in this cycle, the past tense is again used to express the concept in Korean

"You've become quite healthy, haven't you?" could be considered as connected to the idea "so that you can go to school now," for example.

Cycle-88

훈련이 빨리 끝났으면 좋겠어요.

왜요?

훈련이 힘들기 때문에 놀 수 없으니까요.

Notes:

았
1. —었으면 좋겠다
였

2. —기 때문에, 때문에

TESL Information:

— 었으면 좋겠다 is equivalent to 'I hope (that)...' or 'I wish (that)...,' I wish (that) is followed by a clause and the verb in it is in the past tense. The structure expresses a wish that a situation would be different from what exists.

I wish(that) I were rich.

I wish(that) there were no Korean classes today.

I wish(that) the training would be over soon.

As the — 었으면 좋겠다 shows, the verb is in the past tense in Korean too. This should be brought to the students' attention to induce facilitation.

Cycle-89

감기가 빨리 나았으면 좋겠어요.

그럼 될 수 있는대로 빨리 병원에 한번 가 보세요.

Notes:

1. 될 수 있는대로

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Medical services in Korea.

Common disease.

TESL Information:

될 수 있는대로 is expressed by as.. ..as you can or as.....as possible. If adverbs of frequency are used between as and as the structure indicates frequency. If adjectives or other adverbs are used there, it indicates degree.

Cycle-90

선생님께 전화 걸어도 괜찮아요 ?
예, 언제든지 거세요.
전화 번호가 몇 번이에요 ?
칠십 이국의 칠천 백 이십 팔번이에요.

Notes:

1. —— 든지 언제든지
무엇이든지
누구든지
얼마든지
몇 시간이든지

—— 든지 가든지 말든지, 영어든지 한국 말이든지

2.

3. – 에게서, –에게 (께)
–한테서 , – 한테

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Telephone service.

도시에는 전화가 많아요.
시내 전화는 걸기가 참 편리해요.
시내에는 공중 전화 가 아주 많이 있어요.
장거리 전화는 교환수에게 부탁해야 해요.
그리고 어떤 때는 오래동안 기다려야 해요.
장거리 전화는 시내 전화보다 걸기가 불편해요.

TESL Information:

언제든지 has a parallel construction in English. Compare the following examples:

언제 든지	whenever
누구든지	whoever
어디든지	wherever

얼마든지 and 몇 시간이든지 are expressed in English by 'no matter how much it may be' and 'no matter how many hours it may be!' These are irregular to Koreans and are difficult for them.

Cycle-91

거기가 평화봉사단 사무실입니까 ?

예, 그렇습니다.

아니오, 잘 못 거셨읍니다. 여기는 가정 집입니다.

TESL Information:

Cycle-90,91,92 and 93 deal with a telephone conversation. Sentences used in a telephone dialogue are quite idiomatic and it is well-advised to include in the text a lesson on telephone conversations.

Idiomatic expressions in this cycle are:

1) 거기 'there' or'that place' replace by pronouns this, or that;

2) 누구를 찾습니까 ? 'Whom are you looking for?'

is not used. One possible substitution for that would be "Who do you wish to speak to?";

3) "You have the wrong number," would be used instead of 잘 못 거셨읍니다.

Cycle-92

여보세요, 거기가 평화봉사단 사무실입니까 ?

예, 그렇습니다. 누구를 찾으십니까 ?

서울 대학교의 김 영철인데요, 미안하지만 스미스 선생님 좀 바꿔 주세요 .

예, 잠깐만 기다려 주세요.

스미스 선생님, 서울 대학교의 김 선생님한테서 전화 왔어요.

예, 감사합니다. 여보세요, 스미스입니다.

Routine Language Experience:

You can use two office phones for the purpose of practicing a telephone conversation.

TESL Information:

The following English equivalents are idiomatic:

1) 'May I speak to Tom?' for 톰 좀 바꿔 주세요.

2) 'Tom, telephone!' for 톰, 전화 왔어요.

3) 'This is Tom speaking' for 톰입니다.

Cycle-93

여보세요. 스미스 선생님 계세요?

아, 지금 자리에 안 계신대요.
무슨 전할 말씀이 있으세요?

예, 들어 오시면 서울 대학교 영문과로 전화 걸어 달라고
전해 주시겠어요?

Notes:

아
1. —어 달라고 하다
여

Cycle-94

라디오에서 오늘 날씨가 어떻다고 했어요 ?

라디오에서 오늘 날씨가 덥다고 했어요.

Notes:

1. —다고 하다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

Radio weather report:

오늘 일기 예보를 말씀 드리겠읍니다.

" 일 기 예 보 "

Routine Language Experience:

Make a tape of radio weather report to have comprehension practice. The weather report is the easiest program to understand.

TESL Information:

Cycles 94 to 97 treat direct and indirect speech in Korean. Transforming English direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa presents learning problems to Korean students.

In this cycle, the pattern in which the quoted message is a statement is discussed. Compare the sentences in each pair.

a. The radio said, "It will be warm today."
b. The radio said that it would be warm today.

a. Tom said to Mary, "I like you."
b. Tom told Mary that he liked her.

Teach how the second sentences are derived from the first sentences or vice verse.

Cycle-95

선생님이 무어라고 물으셨어요 ?

선생님이 저에게 왜 늦었느냐고 물으셨어요.

Notes:

1. ~냐고 묻다

TESL Information:

In this cycle, the quoted message is a question. Compare the following examples.

a. He said, "Why are you late?"
b. He asked me why I was late.

a. He said, "Will you do me a favor?"
b. He asked me if I would do him a favor.

a. He said, "Who is going?"
b. He asked me who was going.

For the word order of the indirectly quoted questions, see Cycle-78 and 79.

Cycle-96

학장님이 뭐라고 하셨어요 ?

학장님이 고수실에서 좀 만나자고 했어요.

Notes:

1. —자고 하다

Routine Language Experience:

Listening and reading comprehension materials are very good for the practice of quoted forms.

TESL Information:

When the quoted sentence is a proposition, the transformation causes more trouble.

a. The dean said, "Let's meet at the tearoom."
b. The dean suggested that we meet at the tearoom.

a. He said, "Let's be punctual from tomorrow on."
b. He urged that we be punctual from the next day on."

Cycle-97

교통 순경이 뭐라고 했어요?

교통 순경이 천천히 가라고 했어요.

Notes:

1. — 라고 하다

Cross-Cultural Language Experience:

1. Road signs(traffic signs).

가시오. =walk

서시오. =don't walk

2. Traffic rules.

Routine Language Experience:

Prepare photographs of street signs for classroom drill.

TESL Information:

The verb of directly quoted command is converted into an infinitive in indirect speech.

a. The traffic police man said, "Go slow."
b. The traffic police man told me to go slow.

a. She said, "Don't do that, Tom."
b. She ordered Tom not to do that.

Cycle-98

요새 한국 말 공부하기가 어때요 ?

처음에는 쉽더니 점점 어려워 지는군요.

그럼 더 열심히 공부해야겠군요.

예, 더 열심히 공부해야겠어요.

Notes:

1. 더니

   —았
   —었더니
   —였

TESL Information:

Linking verbs such as get, grow, feel, turn, etc. present special learning problems.

It's getting gradually difficult.
He grew tall.
I felt cold.
He turned pale.

These verbs are frequently accompanied by adverbial modifiers as in:

It gets out of hand easily.
He grew quickly.
I felt pain slowly.
He turned the pages quickly.

The equivalents of these verbs are modified by Korean adverbials rather than adjectivals.

Cycle-99

그것 얼마 주셨어요 ?

쓰던 것을 샀기 때문에 아주 싸요.

Cycle-100

훈련이 끝나면 무엇을 하시겠어요 ?

훈련이 끝나자 마자 한국에 가겠어요.

싸이클 백을 다 배운 후에 무엇을 공부하려고 해요 ?

싸이클 백을 다 배운 후에 다른 교과서를 공부하려고 해요.

Notes:

1. —자 마자

Routine Language Experience:

Talk about the Microwave method.

1) Microwave textbook.
2) Teaching methods
3) Microwave method in English teaching

TESL Information:

There are three types of transitive verbs distinguished by the type of verbals they take.

1) Verbs followed only by an infinitive:

decide, forget, hope, advise, want, etc.

2) Verbs followed only by gerund:

avoid, consider, deny, finish, miss, etc.

3) Verbs followed either by an infinitive or a gerund:

begin, continue, like, start, prefer, etc.

Teach the difference between the sentences in the following pairs:

a. He stopped to smoke.
b. He stopped smoking.

a. I remembered to write a letter.
b. I remembered writing a letter